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The Chinese repository









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THE

# CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. XV.—FEBRUARY, 1846.—No. 2.

ART. I. *Description of the city of Canton: number and character of its inhabitants; its commerce; walks around the walls and into the adjacent country; ingress to the city; note to the governor from Sir John Francis Davis; trip to Fuhshán; effects of the late war; different dialects; a missionary station.*

WHETHER we consider its extent, the number of its inhabitants, or its wealth, the metropolis of Kwángtung is no mean city. Its whole area, including the suburbs, extends perhaps six English miles from east to west, and three from north to south, having a population of at least one million. Besides these—living permanently here, there are many strangers, merchants and visitors from all the provinces of the empire and from the principal states of Christendom. Canton is one of the largest cities in the world, and the greatest commercial mart in China. It is a little empire—or rather a *democracy*, in itself. The character of this mass—we know not how to characterize it—is exceedingly diversified. All qualities of society, in the extremes of good and bad, with an interminable variety of intermediate shades, are to be found here: here you may see the learned and unlearned, the polished and unpolished, the civilized and savage, the wealthy and the beggarly, craftsmen of all kinds and merchants trafficking in commodities of every description. Perhaps this latter, the mercantile, is the most prominent feature in the character of the people of this city. There are seen and bartered here, the products of all nations and of every clime. The city is proverbial for its luxuries. Amidst these, however, there is great poverty, and many annually

die of want and starvation. Vice and wickedness abound, and hundreds every year suffer capital punishment, by the sword of the public executioner, "on the potter's field."

Recent occurrences and the present attitude of the government and people seem likely to draw public attention to this city. For a somewhat detailed description of Canton, we refer our readers to the second volume of the Repository; the same account was revised and republished in pamphlet form in 1839. We need not repeat what is contained in those pages, but content ourselves with giving now, and from time to time, such additional information as we are able to collect regarding men and things here. A complete description of Canton would be a good miniature picture of the whole empire.

What has been said of the people of the province, is true when restricted to the inhabitants of the city: "they are rude and violent in their manners." Late placards, such as were given in our last number, are faithful and true witnesses, and exhibit some of the worst qualities of human character. "The people of Canton," says a native writer, "are fond of fighting, even about small affairs; and if officers come to stop them; both parties will turn<sup>o</sup> and beat those officers. Fathers will fight with their children, and elder with younger brothers; and when any are killed in these quarrels no one dares to weep and mourn for them." Chinese historians describe the ancient inhabitants as "fond of what belongs to demons." Modern writers say the same of the present age; and every day's observation affords evidence that their testimony is true. We remember having heard, some years ago, a northern gentleman reprove and blame the people of Canton for being so much afraid of their rulers; he remarked that at the north, men would not submit and bow to the officers as they do here. But recent action, in the case of the late prefect, exhibits a different state of feeling. Such feeling and such conduct are repugnant to all laws both human and divine, and befitting only the sons of the wicked one.

Regarding the character of the Chinese generally, and of the inhabitants of Canton in particular, we wish to speak with reserve and hold ourselves subject to correction. Though we have lived among them for sixteen years, yet new phenomena, new shades and qualities of character, are every day coming up to view. Much we have seen that would do honor to any nation or kindred of men. On the other hand, there is nothing so base and so wicked as to be beyond what we are prepared to witness in the Chinese. This, the character of the nation, is an interesting topic, and we shall pursue it as we have opportunity.

Foreign commerce seems likely to continue undiminished here, and will probably increase, provided good security for life and property can be enjoyed. The opening of the northern ports, it is believed by competent judges, will not diminish the foreign commerce of Canton. There are in the south of China many millions of inhabitants depending upon this mart for their support; and as the intercourse here increases, new products and demands will no doubt be found, and the trade increase in years to come as in years that are passed. In the year 1751, almost a century ago, the number of ships at Whampoa was only eighteen: 1 Danish; 2 Swedish; 2 French; 4 Dutch; and 9 English. The number of vessels last year was more than 300. The details of the trade for the year 1845 will be given in another number.

With the domestic trade of Canton foreigners have very limited and imperfect acquaintance. A full account of this trade—describing the articles and the manner in which they are produced and bartered, would form a curious, and, we think too, a very instructive chapter in the commerce of the world. The differences in the scale of weights and in the rates of payment are remarkable. For example, sixteen ounces (or *liáng*) are the standard for a catty; but in the domestic trade the actual number varies, in different places and by different parties, from 8 to 16, according to “old custom,”—which by the by is not always very old. We invite attention to this “home trade,” and request any of our readers, who may have it in their power, to furnish our pages with information regarding it.

Walks around the city walls and into the adjacent country, as of old, are sure to expose one to more or less of insult; and a large share of patience or of daring—to endure or to repel all this—is necessary to secure the adventurer from harm. Foreigners have been and are still much restricted in their excursions except on the river. We have probably taken as much liberty as any others, in pedestrian exercise—have repeatedly walked around the city walls; on the east, we have passed beyond the parade ground into the fields a mile from the walls; we have been about the same distance to the north; to the northwest, three miles; to the west, as far as *Fáhtí*: and on the south, in *Honán*, we have walked six or seven miles. Others have traveled over the same ground; but we know of no one instance where a foreigner has ventured a whole, or even a half day’s journey into the country. In their limited walks, they are seldom or never accompanied by native gentlemen. Few if any respectable Chinese are willing to be seen abroad in company with Europeans; nor is this strange,

when we bear in mind the fact that, wherever the foreigner goes he is sure to be assailed with offensive language—not to say sticks, stones, brickbats, and so forth.

It is not so at the north; but here, no matter who the foreigner may be, or where he may go, if he but appears in European costume and goes among the common people, he is sure to have volleys of vile epithets heaped on him. By some, by most, these are overlooked or unheeded. This is the cheapest and the wisest policy. By others, they are frowned at; and by now and then one they are recompensed, *vi et armis*. The use of these terms does not give unequivocal evidence of malice prepense or of a malicious heart; but they always grate harshly on the ear, and ought not to be allowed. *Fân kwei*, *fân kwei po*, *fan kwei tsai*, and others too vile to be repeated, are the offspring of none other than base feelings, and as such they cannot be too strongly reprobated.

These base, these malignant feelings have of late been very fully developed by the gentry and people of Canton in their opposition to government and to the entrance of foreigners into the city. Those who are so unfortunate as to be born out of China, or as they have it, “beyond the regions of civilization,” are stigmatised and held up before the rabble as savage beasts and cruel demons, worthy of being stoned, trampled on, spit upon, cut to pieces, exterminated. Here, in the gentry, is the root of the evil. Formerly it was with the “mandarins.” They, as the fathers and mothers of the people, taught their children to look on those from afar as “barbarians.” And now these gentry, their elder sons, have in their turn become schoolmasters, and are reiterating and inculcating their old lessons. A war was necessary to correct the “mandarins;” we hope the gentry may be more easily corrected. We have too high an opinion of the common sense of the gentry of Canton to believe that, if properly instructed by their fathers and mothers, (the “mandarins;”) they will long persist in opposing the ingress of foreigners into the city.

Regarding the opening of the city gates, and the treatment of foreigners in Canton, we will here introduce some papers published in the China Mail. “The position taken by his excellency” (sir John Francis Davis,) says the editor of the Mail, the official Organ of all government notifications, “is one which may yet lead to *important consequences*, but at present,” he prudently adds, “we must content ourselves with simply referring our readers to the official documents on the subject.” These we subjoin

## GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

“His Excellency Her Majesty’s Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., deems it necessary to make publicly known, that during the progress of the negotiations in which he is engaged with the Chinese minister, for placing the privileges of British subjects at Canton on the same footing as at the four other ports of trade, it will be highly requisite to abstain from any attempts at forcing a way into the city. Such attempts on the part of individuals will not only be attended with the worst effects in postponing the settlement of the question, but expose those individuals to all the consequences of their rashness without a remedy. His Excellency only expresses the spirit of his instructions, in declaring that Her Majesty’s Government will not be responsible for either the protection or indemnification of parties, who by their own misconduct, or by their culpable negligence in omitting to restrain those whom it is their duty to control, shall wilfully expose themselves to injury or loss.

“Victoria, Hongkong, 2d Jan. 1846. By Order, ADAM W. ELMSLIE.”

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“His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty’s Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., is pleased to publish the annexed translation of a proclamation issued by the Chinese minister at Canton, for the first time thus publicly recognizing the equal rights of British subjects at that city and the other four ports, according to the Treaty, and to the pledge which he gave in July, 1843. It is hardly necessary to observe that the greatest prudence and moderation will for the present be necessary on the part of British subjects at Canton.

“Victoria, Hongkong, 19th Jan. 1846. By Order, ADAM W. ELMSLIE.”

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“Kíying, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor-general of the two Kwang, &c., &c., &c., and Hwang, Lieutenant-governor of Kwantung, &c., &c., &c., hereby proclaim to the entire body of gentry and common people, the manifestation of the imperial goodness.

“Whereas, Canton is the general resort of merchants from every country beyond the seas yet since the accession of the present dynasty, for upwards of two centuries, foreigners have never entered the city; on which account the British envoys having year after year repeatedly intimated the desire for admission to the city, we the Governor-general and Lieutenant-governor, have each time directed the local authorities to urge it upon the gentry and common people; but the popular feeling has proved averse to the measure, so as to cause its execution to be deferred.

“Now the English envoy having reverted to this subject of the former negotiations, we, the Governor-general and Lieutenant-governor, addressed our joint admonitions to the gentry, through them to be transmitted to the inhabitants. From the statement under the signature of the said gentry, it appeared that the inhabitants of the city and suburbs displayed equal unwillingness to foreigners entering the city. And there were moreover inflammatory placards stuck up in all places.

“Whereupon we, the Governor-general and Lieutenant-governor, in our reply to the envoy, minutely detailed the state of affairs. The British envoy,



in his dispatch to us, insists that as at the commercial emporium of Fuchau and at all the others, free entrance is permitted into the cities, the same should be allowed at Canton, &c.

“Ye gentry and people must consider that since amicable relations are established between the two countries, the emperor extends his kind regards equally towards foreigners and natives. Moreover at the other ports where trade is carried on, such as Fuchau, Ningpo, and Shánghái, (with the single exception of Amoy, which has neither walled city nor suburbs,) the English are admitted within the walls without having given rise to any disturbance. Only at Canton do there exist difficulties, and (the proposal) is objected to.

“We can but suppose that you the gentry and people are not conversant with the facts and difficulties of the case, and hence a great variety of public opinions has arisen. But it is likely that there be men fond of disturbance who make this a pretext for exciting commotions. Wherefore, we now issue this proclamation to the gentry and people, within and without the city for their information. You must each and all break down the barriers of separation, and set aside jealousies and animosities, no longer as hitherto offering vexatious opposition. For the due preservation of harmony, we the Governor-general and Lieutenant-governor, in connection with the English envoy will place affairs on a sure, good, and permanent footing. Let all reverently obey, and not oppose this special proclamation. January 13th, 1846.

“True translation, (Signed) C. GUTZLAFF, *Chinese Secretary.*”

N. B. A translation of the preceding proclamation was given in our last number.

#### GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

“His Excellency, Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., deems it right to publish the annexed Official Note to the Chinese Minister, recapitulating the points which have been repeatedly urged, in conformity not only with the Treaty of Nanking, but a solemn engagement made as long ago as July 1843. The question is by no means confined to mere exclusion from the city of Canton; as foreigners, and Her Majesty's Vice-consul himself among the rest, have been wantonly maltreated, even on the opposite side of the river, without any redress being afforded to the representations of Mr. Consul Macgregor. Every proof has been given to the Chinese Government that nothing but the necessity for a satisfactory determination of this important point, under the direct sanction of the Imperial Government, postpones the immediate evacuation of Chusan; but his Excellency feels that under his instructions, and without some final adjustment of the question of our treatment at Canton, he must not *at once* abandon the sole remaining means of pressing the subject both peaceably and effectually on the attention of the Supreme Government of China, and obtaining, in the least objectionable mode, such an arrangement as shall secure to Her Majesty's Officers and other subjects at Canton that immunity from outrage and insult which they enjoy at all the other ports under the Treaty.

“By Order, A. R. JOHNSTON.

“Victoria, Hongkong, 26th January, 1846.”



“Victoria, Hongkong, 22d January, 1846.

“I have had the honor to receive your Excellency’s note respecting the difficulties attendant on opening the city of Canton to British Merchants.

“In the Treaty of Nanking, the second Article states that “British subjects with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mereantile pursuits without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Fuchau fu, Ningpo, and Shánghái.”

“Now the Treaty has already been equitably fulfilled at four of these ports, and Canton remains the only exception. Even at Fuchau fú, where difficulties were last year urged exactly similar to those alleged regarding Canton, your Excellency’s government has enforced the provisions of the Treaty.”

“In the first Article of the Treaty of Nanking, it is stated that the subjects of our two Governments respectively “shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.”

“It is a matter of high satisfaction to reflect that at four of the ports the greatest security and tranquillity prevail. Even at Fuchau fú, where I had last year so much reason to complain, the people have been brought, in consequence of my representations, and by means of proper examples, to behave with perfect correctness towards foreigners. But, unfortunately, at Canton the evil is far from being confined to mere exclusion from the city. Your Excellency knows that the Vice-consul himself, a public officer, was wantonly and outrageously assaulted on the opposite side of the river, and no redress whatever has yet been afforded for that and other similar instances reported to me by the Consul.

“Your Excellency’s long experience of public life must convince you that such a state of things cannot continue. At Canton was the origin of those troubles which were happily terminated by the peace: and it is my wish for the continuance of our present friendly relations that makes me desirous to urge in the least unpleasant manner, and before it is too late, the completion of Treaty engagements at Canton.

“In the twelfth article of the Treaty of Nanking it is expressly provided that “the islands of Kúlang-sú and Chusan will continue to be held by Her Majesty’s forces, until the money payments, and the *arrangements for opening the ports to British Merchants*, be completed.”

“In July, 1843, your excellency addressed the annexed paper to my predecessor *distinctly admitting* the justice of opening the city of Canton in common with the others and *solemnly engaging* that it should be done. I have myself repeatedly pressed this engagement on Your Excellency, and now urge it with the authority of my government. Kúlang-sú has already been delivered up; and Her Majesty’s forces will evacuate Chusan the moment some arrangement has been effected according to the Treaty. Your Excellency is aware that scarcely any buildings whatever have been constructed at Chusan, in anticipation of its speedy evacuation.

“Adverting now to Your Excellency’s last note, the tumult in which the rabble attacked the prefect of Canton’s house is publicly and universally known to have originated in the undue severity exercised by that officer on an individual who impeded his way, and not in any rumored attempts of foreigners to enter the city. I have gone to an extreme length in prohibiting British

Merchants and others from the exercise of their just and admitted rights. But even supposing that such a tumult arose from a mere rumored attempt of foreigners to exercise a right secured by Treaty, this only proves the extent of the evil to be remedied.

“The control of Chinese subjects belongs exclusively to Your Excellency’s government. I have only to require for British subjects those privileges and that protection which have been so often urged, and so long postponed—and having now received positive instructions from my government, I cannot do otherwise than be guided by them.

“I take this occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

J. F. DAVIS.

(True Copy,)

ADAM W. ELMSLIE.

*Extract of a communication from H. E. Kiying to Her Majesty’s Plenipotentiary, dated July 1843.*

“As to the free entry into Canton, the two nations are now at peace, without the slightest ground for jar or altercation; what difference therefore can there be between the inside and the outside of the city? When, too, Ningpo, Fuchau, Shánghái, &c., may be entered, why should Canton be solitary in this respect? The evil is that the temper of the Canton population is so unlike that of the Chekiáng and Kiángnán people. The former, since they have felt the misery and disasters of war, have been filled with consternation; and, unsettled in mind they are easily accessible to doubts and suspicions. The High Commissioner, on his first arrival at Canton, issued a proclamation earnestly and clearly exhorting them, and at that time hoped that the popular mind was becoming by degrees quieter. But, when returning from Hongkong with a mind fully decided on inviting the Plenipotentiary to conference there, that he might in some measure exhibit his feelings towards him, he was to his astonishment saluted with representations from one Ho Yushu, who, with more than 80 other of the gentry, joined in presenting addresses against his doing so, at the offices of himself, the High Commissioner, and of all the principal officers. Though the High Commissioner admonished them face to face, and refused to receive their addresses, yet, observing day by day the actual disposition of the people, he finds their suspicions and surmises still unremoved. The High Commissioner has now in conjunction with the Governor-general and Governor commanded all local magistrates and other officers to adopt measures for inculcating a better spirit; and he only waits till the port is opened, and commerce in progress, when all parties settling into a state of quiet, they shall meet together to consult within the city, whenever business may call them thither. If there be the slightest falsehood in this, may the highest regard it.

“A true Translation, (Signed)

G. TRADESCANT LAY.

“True Extract,

ADAM W. ELMSLIE.”

A single trip has recently been made to Fuhshán—“the Hills of Budha,” by some one who has reported the same in the Hongkong Register. Fuhshán, or Fatshán as it is commonly pronounced here, is perhaps one quarter or one third the size of Canton, and lies about

twenty or twenty-five miles southwest from this city, and is chiefly remarkable for its manufactures and extensive warehouses. It belongs to the district of Nánhái, and is under the jurisdiction of a magistrate subordinate to the Nánhái. The communication between Canton and Fuhshán, carried on by boats, is easy and constant. The gentleman, above alluded to, is so far as we know the only foreigner who has visited the place in modern times, and he, we believe, went in a native costume and remained there but a single night, or a day and a night.

The effects of the late war have been favorable in most respects, not in all: we speak now of the immediate effects, those touching the character of the people and the facilities of intercourse at Canton. The abolition of the cohong – much desired by many – has brought into direct contact with foreigners a larger class of persons than formerly; but while new facilities are now opened to the many in the West, yet to the few, who in olden times enjoyed the “China trade,” its once sure and ample returns are becoming less abundant and in some cases less sure. On the whole, the benefits of the foreign trade are greatly augmented and extended. But the palmy days, with their princely establishments and princely fortunes, are gone, and men here must now work hard for their fortunes, nay even for their living. Moreover more economy and a new style of living must be introduced. In its operations, the late war implanted the most bitter hatred in the breasts of a few, who, as is usually the case in such times, suffered innocently. The war was carried just far enough, to excite deadly hatred, but was checked ere it had given those salutary lessons, for the want of which there is now, in the high places of the city, so much riotous insubordination. Whether that was good policy or not which stayed sir Hugh Gough, when he was about to enter the city, we leave for others to decide. But since he was not allowed to carry out his plans and open the gates, it is to be regretted that sir Henry Pottinger, on his return from the north, did not immediately take stringent measures to secure the same liberty, the same immunities, and the same respect here, that were enjoyed at the north. *In the cities* of Shánghái and Ningpo, sir Henry Pottinger and other British officers appeared as conquerors. After the Chinese had sued for peace, his excellency and the two commanders-in-chief rode in state through that ancient metropolis of the empire. But *in this city* the plenipotentiary never deemed it his duty, or at least never thought it expedient, to appear.

To have gained a public entrance into the “city of rams,” might and probably would have been an unpleasant task; but once properly

effected it would have paved a more easy way for improvements in friendly relations and intercourse than that now opened. So clear-headed a man as sir Henry Pottinger would not have neglected or delayed this matter except for strong reasons,—reasons which operating then may operate now. Had he intended that Chusan should not be evacuated until after the gates of Canton were opened, we think he would have had it so expressed in writing both Chinese and English. We believe he did expect the city would be opened; but we do not think his excellency ever intended the grand stipulations of the treaty of Nanking should hinge on the gates of Canton. That the spirit of all the treaties requires the city to be opened, and that Kíying and the other officers fully admit this, seems now plain. But if it was not so written in the bond, right and reason may allow of some delay here now, as well as when sir Henry Pottinger was at the helm. He did not insist on it that Canton should *at once* be opened. We do not see that any definite time was fixed for this. The evacuation of Chusan, however, was most clearly provided for, and made to depend on *two* things—viz. the completion of “the money payments,” and “the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants.” The money payments were completed on the 22d of January—which was the 25th of the 12th moon of the 25th year of Táu kwáng, *four days previous* to the end of the period stipulated for, as defined in the *Chinese* version of the treaty. Have the other arrangements been completed? We leave this point for diplomatists and statesmen, and would much prefer that the gates should be locked up for years rather than that angry collision should come again, destroying commerce and breaking up the present friendly relations. Rather than have another war civil or foreign, let this point be made, if worthy of being made, a subject of direct negotiation with the court. Sooner or later, and we think that not long hence, the gates will come open.

From those who have been at Shánghái, we have been told that many of the foreign residents there are acquiring the *local* dialect. It would be greatly for their advantage, if all foreign residents in China would do this; and it can be done as easily here as at the other ports; local dialects can be acquired in China as well as in other countries, and with something like the same facility and ease, if they are taken up in the right way. The court language or dialect, often and very improperly called the “mandarin dialect,” is the purest form of the Chinese tongue; and, so far as our observation goes, it is more easily acquired than any of the provincial dialects—which latter seem to be more or less difficult of acquisition just in the pro-



portion that they are found to differ from the general language of the empire, the court dialect. No Chinese can make any pretensions to learning unless he is master of the court dialect, that form of the language which is in common and universal use among all the officers and all the literati in all parts of the empire. The dialect of Canton is understood by all the native inhabitants of the city, and generally by the people in the adjacent villages and towns. And so much does this dialect resemble the court, that one who is master of the former will be able to *understand* those who speak the latter, though he himself may be unable to speak it. Very many of the words he will find to be the same in both dialects, and many more differing but slightly. We speak now of the Canton dialect properly so called, which is generally understood here. But there are to be found in Canton almost innumerable deviations from this. These, in many instances, amount to distinct dialects. Thus you may find persons in different parts of the city and in different streets quite unable to understand each other, when each employs his own mother tongue. This is explained in the following manner. A family arrives in Canton from Sz'chuen, or from some other remote part of the empire. It is a numerous family, a little clan; its members take up their residence here, and speak their Sz'chuen dialect except in their conversation with the people of the city. The family increases; intercourse is kept up with their native province, and their original colloquial dialect is continued for scores of years, or even for a century. We chance to know a case exactly like what we have here described. And similar cases must be very numerous, including families or clans not only from other provinces but from many of the remote departments and districts of this province. We should like very much to see a full collection of all these, and to make such an one would be a profitable exercise for any one who is acquiring a knowledge of the Canton colloquial.

Canton, like every other city where Christianity is to be propagated, has its own peculiar advantages and disadvantages, as a missionary station. Previously to the late war, it was the only field open to protestants. Morrison arrived here in 1807; and here he died in 1834. At his solicitation, and others with him, he was joined by missionaries from the churches in the U. S. A. in Feb. 1830. But at present there are no missionaries in Canton from the English churches, and only six from those on the opposite side of the Atlantic. Most of the missionaries who have arrived in China during the last three years have preferred the northern ports, and with good reason, this being

already occupied. But as the case now stands, taking into account all the advantages and disadvantages of the five open ports, no one has, in our opinion, any very decided advantages over the others. In no way, in no degree do we concur in that opinion which would make Canton the most undesirable of missionary stations, and China the most unpromising of missionary fields. There are no good reasons for such an opinion. On the contrary—where is there a people or a nation having such strong claims on the Christian charity, the Christian love, the Christian sympathy of the churches as the Chinese? The Roman Catholics have attempted much, and have made great achievements. Year after year for centuries they have sent into China in great numbers their ablest men. Imperial prohibitions did not hinder their attempts, nor very much retard their progress. They have numerous converts in all the provinces. Once protestant churches could plead, for their neglect, that they could not gain access to the people in a lawful manner. Not so now. China has been opened; and the prohibitions removed. And for their labors, there is no field so vast, so inviting, promising such large rewards as this. True there are difficulties, in the nature of the language, in the character of the people, and in the structure and action of the government. These, however, will not be diminished by delay, nor ought they nor can they sanction longer delay. It is time, high time, the last commission of the great Redeemer of mankind was carried into full effect and his gospel published to the three hundred and sixty millions inhabitants of this empire.

As it regards Canton we will not, for the present, say much in addition to what we have already stated above. To say less, would be a dereliction of duty,—or at least, it would be to withhold our most candid opinion. To give all the reasons and arguments that can be adduced for that opinion, would be of little interest to most of our readers. Besides, we hope ere long to have opportunity to become better acquainted with the northern ports; then we may be induced to change our views of Canton, and concur in the opinion that would make it secondary to either of the northern cities, as a missionary station. We know there is much wickedness in this great city, and that there are here strong prejudices. Was it not so in Jerusalem? And yet when our divine Lord was about to leave this world and ascend up on high, and his disciples were to go forth and preach his gospel to all nations, *where* were they to begin?



ART. II. *Notice Biographique sur le pere J. A. Gonçalves, comprising an account of his life with notices of his various sinological productions.* By J. M. CALLERY.

THERE are some men whom fortune places before the world in such advantageous circumstances, that with qualifications and talents frequently the most ordinary they attract the attention and excite the admiration of all. There are others whom nature enriches with her gifts, but who are placed in a sphere more limited, born, educated and passing their existence in ignorance of the rest of the world, like those thrifty vegetable productions, which springing up in the shades of tropical forests, and covering themselves with luxuriant foliage, fall back upon the earth laden with green buds which the rays of the sun would have expanded and matured.

It is in this list of persons little privileged by fortune, that I would class Joachim Alphonse Gonçalves, a man endowed with eminent qualities, of whom Portugal will have a just title to be proud, if ever she shall be disposed to claim it.

He was born in the year 1780 in a small borough of the province of Traz-dos-montes, called Tojal. His parents were poor and obtained their subsistence by the toilsome labors of the field; but they were pious people, who in want of riches, bequeathed to their children the precious inheritance of faith and Christian self-denial. Under the influence of a religious education, though but little instructed in the world, Gonçalves felt at an early period an irresistible inclination to become connected with the Church, and as his province was one of those where the Lazarists obtain the greater number of their disciples, he entered by chance into their assembly, and there made his vows with the generosity of a man who is ignorant of the price he is paying.

At this time Portugal was troubled by parties contending for empire, and as the silence of the cloister is but little compatible with the presence of warrior camps, Gonçalves resolved to go into some country, more tranquil, to taste the sweets of the religious life which he had embraced. For this end he requested to have a share in the missions to China, which then were to a great extent confided to the Portuguese Lazarists; and combining in himself most of the qualities which form a good missionary, he obtained without difficulty the consent of the superiors and embarked for China in the course of the year 1812 in a ship of state, the *Magnanimo*.

Following the custom of the Portuguese, and in general of all the small maritime states whose navigation is limited, the corvet *Magnanimo*, in quitting Lisbon, received orders to touch upon her route at a great number of ports, in such a manner that Gonçalves had to pass several months in Brazil, as also in India, and likewise at the Philippine Isles, and did not arrive at Macao till the 28th of June 1814.

The Portuguese missionaries, established in this city partly Portuguese and partly Chinese, had even then the hope that the storm raised against them at the court of Peking would at length pass away and that they should be permitted to return to the capital of the Celestial empire in the capacity of mathematicians charged with the regulation of the calendar. In this hope Gonçalves was chosen to be one of the representatives of the European science at Peking, which made it necessary that he should apply himself more than ever to the study of the mathematics and astronomy for which his mind was naturally adapted. But the severe edicts promulgated by the emperor Kiaking against the Christian religion, no longer permitting to doubt that the times of Verbiest and Schaal had passed, never to return, Gonçalves gave himself entirely to the study of the Chinese for which he may be said to have had a natural passion. During the first years he studied the language of the north, which is commonly called the mandarin dialect, and he spoke it with a good intonation and great freedom. But in order that he might render his ministry more useful to the Chinese, among whom he was required henceforth to have his residence, he applied himself accordingly for three years to the study of the Canton dialect, which he was able to speak also with sufficient facility, although with reluctance, because it contains a great number of sounds which are by no means agreeable to a musical ear. Thenceforward the Chinese became his peculiar province, I might almost say his private domain, for at the age of sixty he mentioned to me as a remarkable fact, inexplicable to himself, that for 48 hours he had spent no time upon the Chinese. And it should be said that during this short interval he had been required to attend a council, assembled by the governor of Macao, to deliberate upon some public affairs of great importance.

Those who have less perseverance and of determination than Gonçalves brought to his study, are astonished, with reason, that his career as a sinologue has been able to furnish so many works, of which there are some that might alone suffice to render a man immortal. For myself, who have had the advantage of his intimate

acquaintance for seven years, the singular and very rare phenomenon at which I have been most surprised in regard to him, is that the energy of his character was able to endure even to the end the enervating influence of the tropical heat, and that his natural vigor did not sooner yield to his excess of labor which knew no relaxation.

The first work which father Gonçalves gave to the public, was a small volume in 16mo. intitled, *Grammatica Latina ad usum Sinesium juvenum*, a J. A. Gonçalves congregationis missionis presbytero, post longam experientiam redacta, et Macao in regali collegio Sancti Joseph facultate regia typis mandata. Anno 1828. That is, as is indicated by this long title, which has a taste of the middle ages, a Latin-Chinese (it would be more correct to say a Chinese-Latin) grammar, composed expressly for the young Chinese preparing for the church, whom he was instructing in Latin. It commences with the elements, of the language, the letters and the syllables; it contains afterwards the declensions, and the Latin conjugations, several exercises in syntax, some dialogues, and at last some examples of the epistolary style. The principal merit of this little work consists, in the desire which the author had in composing it, to make it serviceable to his pupils; for as to the Chinese portion, it has the vulgar idiom in the extreme, and the Latin is too much inflated and is frequently obscure.

In the following year 1826, appeared under the title of *Arte China*, one of the best works which have come from the pen of Father Gonçalves. It is a Portuguese-Chinese grammar made upon the plan of the preceding, wherein are found at once, a sort of alphabet, examples of declensions, conjugations and of syntax, some dialogues, and proverbs, and in the end some models of the epistolary style. To understand its merits and its defects we must refer to the several parts of which it is composed.

That which Father Gonçalves calls the *Alphabeta China*, in the beginning of this work, is nothing else than a list of classifiers (generos) and of phonetics (diferenças), arranged according to the order and the number of the strokes of which they are composed. Did this list comprise nearly all the characters employed as classifiers or as phonetics, and but little else, it would differ only slightly from my own *Catalogus litterarum fundamentalium scripturae sinicae*, published in the first volume of the *Systema phoneticum*. But in the first place it gives as *generi* or *diferenças* a great number of characters which indeed are not such. Afterwards there is found intercalated in small text, an infinite number of phrases of several

syllables, and distinct sentences, which render the study of this alphabet so difficult and so disagreeable, that by the confession of Gonçalves himself, no one of his pupils has ever been able to pursue it to the end. The author justified himself against the charge I frequently brought against him on this account, by saying that to compose the detached phrases which follow this alphabet, and are intended but to initiate the students in the style of the Chinese, before placing in their hands a dictionary, he had been compelled by the sense to introduce some characters and phrases which apart from this he would have omitted. Meanwhile the collection of analogous phrases, which I have published in the end of the volume already cited in making use of nothing but the phonetics, is enough to prove that the excuse is not altogether admissible.

Following these phrases, which may be regarded as an appendage to the alphabet, there are numerous examples given of grammar and of Chinese syntax, which have the merit of being presented in a style at once common and yet elevated (*sublime*). A chapter follows consisting of 16 dialogues in the mandarin dialect, of very great utility to those who are commencing the study; next a collection of proverbs and diverse extracts in fable and history, adapted to facilitate the reading of Chinese authors; and finally the work ends with some models of the styles peculiar to oratory, poetry, government and epistolary writings which of themselves would require an entire volume. The principal merit of the *Arte China*, as we judge from a cursory perusal, consists in its being so rich in materials, more rich indeed than any work of the kind which has ever yet been published. Its main defect is that no explanation is given, and it is left to the student to divine the principles which are embraced in the numerous examples presented to his view. Would it be believed that even as it regards the beautiful idea of arranging the characters in an alphabetic order according to the number of strokes, it is nowhere found announced, although it is constantly applied in the first hundred pages of the book.

Two years after, that is, towards the end of 1831, appeared the *Diccionario Portuguez-China no estilo vulgar Mandarim e classico geral*, in a thick volume octavo, a work very well adapted to our times, the best of its kind which has appeared even to this day, and which the author himself regarded with much complacency. The *Diccionario China-Portuguez* which was published in 1833, is equally a work of prime merit, and has nothing yet to match it; but it is exposed to the attacks of invidious critics in this, that it is



arranged according to a system of classifiers which is incomplete and often contrary to the laws of forming the Chinese characters.

From the time of Horace until our day, authors of the first order have rarely been ignorant of the merit of their own productions, and with all his modesty, Gonçalves could not feign to believe that the works of which we have made mention were not of a character to form an era in the history of Chinese literature. But he saw with good reason, a great obstacle in the way of their general appreciation, in the language being so little known, in which they were written; for who knows the Portuguese out of Portugal. He also sought to repair a fault which owing to a feeling of patriotism he had knowingly committed, by publishing in Latin the four dictionaries of which it remains for us to speak, and which for the reputation of their author I would willingly pass by in silence, except for the evidence they afford of the laborious spirit by which he was animated even to his last moments.

The first is a pocket vocabulary, Latin-Chinese, dated 1836, which is designed only to assist in recollecting the words most important in conversation.

The second intitled, *Lexicon manual Latino Sinicum*, is only a republication of the preceding increased by a great number of odd and unusual words, a work of little merit, of which no one yet to my knowledge has recognised the advantage which the author had in view in its publication. It formed an octavo volume and was printed at Macao in 1839.

The third entitled *Lexicon magnum Latino Sinicum*, was designed to supply the defects which are justly charged upon the *Lexicon manuale*, and to contain in it besides a great number of phrases and sentences which should afford an easy exercise to the Chinese pupils in rendering them into Latin. But whether from the bad taste of the author or the fault of the Latin-Portuguese dictionary which served as a basis, the fact is that this work suffers very much in respect to the Latin, from the bombast and obscurity which are censured in the Latin grammar, while for the Chinese, it could hardly be of a more trivial character.

In concluding this account of his works, I may speak of the Chinese Latin Lexicon which Father Gonçalves finished a few days before his death, and the manuscript of which was left in the hands of his colleagues at Macao. This work differs essentially in its plan from all those which the author has published. For the ten thousand leading characters which it contains, are arranged progressive-

ly, according to the number of strokes of which they are composed, without reference to the classifiers to which they properly belong, in such a manner that instead of having a class of *plants*, of *trees*, of *stones*, of *horses*, &c., there are some classes of *two strokes*, *six strokes*, *twelve strokes*, &c. under each of which are found arranged classifiers and phonetics of all sorts.

This sort of classification has a slight advantage in the circumstance that when the number of strokes of which a character is formed is once known, it is sufficient to observe with what alphabetic stroke it commences, to find immediately its place in the dictionary; but it has the great inconvenience of causing completely to disappear the wonderful mechanism by which the Chinese characters are formed, and of affording no clue to the memory. Besides, in view of the infinite varieties of orthography which prevail, what sinologue could tell at first sight, under how many strokes it would be necessary to seek any character, even one of the more common? In a philological aspect this work is far from being the true *Diccionario China Portuguez*, for it presents under each word only the more common acceptations, and in no instance does it cite phrases or examples suitable for determining clearly their sense.

I will not speak of a Chinese translation of the New Testament which has been attributed to Father Gonçalves, but which was not really his, as he himself told me repeatedly, when it was proposed to him to commit it to the press. In a word, the works of this indefatigable writer, like those of almost all authors who have written much, exhibit some portions imperfect and even faulty, while at the same time the *Arte China*, the *Diccionario Portuguez-China* and the *China-Portuguez* are sufficient to place Gonçalves in the rank of the most eminent sinologues and to secure him the gratitude of coming ages.

Some of his friends have frequently made the remark, that he was in too great haste to commit his works to the press; and indeed he had no sooner written a page than he delivered it to the compositors without reading it again himself. Others have sought to concentrate their labors upon the completion of a single work which should leave nothing to be desired in future, rather than to publish so great a number of imperfect works of which the assemblage itself could hardly form a whole; but unhappily Father Gonçalves always showed himself regardless of the observations which had reference to his works, and if they were not of a nature absolutely to indispose him towards those who made them, he received them at least with a



blunt silence, or assumed an air of indifference which engaged them to hold their peace. It would be wrong, however to suppose that in this Father Gonçalves was actuated entirely by the impulse of a peculiar passion so common and so pardonable in authors; it was rather the natural repugnance he felt to defending his opinions and developing his theories.

We have already observed that his works, so rich in materials, are entirely destitute of theoretic explanations which would serve to explain their use. His oral instruction too was chargeable with the same fault. He contented himself with making his pupils study mechanically his *Arte China*, page by page, without ever entering into the least detail upon the great ideas contained in the alphabet, just as if he had never entertained them himself. If any serious questions were proposed to him in regard to this subject, he replied that in pursuing the study of his works, that with reference to which he was interrogated was more difficult of comprehension; and when M. Stanislas Julien addressed him from Paris a letter of criticism wherein he said he had not comprehended the depth of thought concealed in his works, Father Gonçalves charged me with the office of replying to him, requesting that I should give a clear and succinct account of the system which had been observed in the composition of his two principal works, the *Arte China* and the Chinese-Portuguese Dictionary.

I accepted with pleasure so honorable a task, and endeavored to fulfill it as well as I was then able. But if my production omitted ought that was desirable, I ought to say in acquittal of Father Gonçalves, that he did not suggest to me a word of it, though he exclaimed with great joy, when I presented it to him, that it was the same which he would have said. I ought to say, equally to his praise, that my writing, dated 1836, was a rough sketch of the Phonetic system, of which I confess with gratitude to have found the germ in the works of Father Gonçalves, although the silence which he has ever maintained in regard to so excellent an idea, seems to indicate that he never had a very clear notion of it. For as Boileau remarks, *ce que l'on conçoit bien s'enonce clairement, et les mots pour le dire arrivent aisement.*

In respect of their typography the works of the Father Gonçalves are assuredly not to be highly praised. But this should be attributed to the circumstances of the place in which he lived rather than to any neglect of the author; for he was at great pains to oversee the printing, and he frequently gave his personal assistance in setting up

the Chinese portion. It was only at the close of the day, when the men had quitted their work, that he indulged himself in a leisure walk; but as the regulations of the college required him to return before night arrived, he made up for the want of time by the increased vigor of his hody exercise, sometimes in running with all his might in a certain solitary road in the vicinity of Macao, sometimes in rolling huge stones along the sea shore, as I have myself seen him do in more than one instance.

This peculiarity has naturally led me to observe that Father Gonçalves always fulfilled to the letter the precept of the evangelist: "unless ye become as little children ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven;" for at the age of sixty he often exhibited a childlike disposition, which would have been taken for want of judgment, had it not been known with what qualities it was accompanied. It was especially in a small company of friends or pupils, that the Father Gonçalves gave himself up to all the gaiety of his natural disposition, in chanting, trilling a few preludes, laughing with great glee or relating some pleasant anecdote of his college; for in the presence of strangers, or of persons who were not favored with his intimacy, he maintained a serious I might say almost an original demeanor, and took very little part in the conversation.

He made but one exception to this, and that in favor of the English, for whom he had that excessive partiality which we denominate the *Anglomania*, but which to a certain extent may be deemed pardonable in him, considering the generous hospitality which he had experienced from them in one of the most difficult circumstances of his life. For after having fulfilled in 1822 and 1823, the office of interpreter to the senate of Macao, and in this station being obliged to flee before the arbitrary persecutions of a governor who caused his ignorant despotism to fall upon all those who had taken part in the proclamation of the Portuguese Constitution in this city, he was received on board an English ship stationed at Lintin, engaged in the opium trade, and treated gratuitously with all the regard due to his character and to his personal merit.

Twenty years afterwards he delighted to refer to this episode in his life, and frequently spoke of it to me in terms of lively gratitude to his hosts, with whom however he found this fault, that he was compelled to shave himself and change his linen every day during the two years he lived with them. It is indeed to be confessed that a negligence the most classical, was so inherent in his dress, that it was to do violence to his nature to wish to correct him of it. His cham-

ber, his furniture, his garments, his person, all clearly indicated in regard to him, that he did not consider neatness a virtue, even if he did not reckon it among the vices.

During the many years which Father Gonçalves spent in Macao, he was almost continually charged with the education of some young Chinese, whom he was preparing for the church. His affection and condescension towards his pupils and the Chinese in general was very great. I might even say that he carried it too far, as has happened to the greater part of the missionaries who have resided a long time in China, who in the end have been led to admire nothing more than the Chinese.

During the last years of his life he opened for the young people in Macao a gratuitous course of instruction in English, which language he spoke very well, and wrote with sufficient correctness, as also the Spanish, and to a less extent the Italian and the French.

He gave at the same time lessons in music, an art for which he had a natural taste, and which he had sufficiently cultivated to be able to compose some correct pieces containing various ideas which are new and some designs very appropriate to the sacred department, to which the author exclusively devoted his muse. On the days of the great festivals, the church of St. Joseph rang with the music of Gonçalves, performed by his pupils and sustained by the strong counter-tenor, for which he was so admirably qualified by nature, as also by the organ, which he touched with delight.

It is a remarkable feature in the musical compositions of Father Gonçalves, as also in the numerous Chinese productions which came from his pen, that there is nowhere found a note or a word copied from any author whatever. So far did his scruples go in this particular, that to preclude the possibility of committing an involuntary plagiarism, he would not consult any of the works previously published upon the same subject; and I well remember how one day having taken up a volume of Morrison which lay covered with dust in the corner of his chamber, he fell into an absolute fit of laughter on hearing me read these singular phrases: *the appearance of a barking dog; the appearance of water running: the appearance of clouds and cold, &c.*, and he assured me that he would never avail himself of this work, any more than of the dictionary called de Guignes, for fear that he should be accused of having pilfered from them, when this trouble would be of so little avail.

The college of St. Joseph possesses in the inner harbor of Macao a small island called Green Island. It was here that the master and

the pupils were wont to repair for recreation during the week-days. It was here also that Father Gonçalves went to spend his vacations, if we may use this expression in regard to a man who labored constantly sixteen or eighteen hours every day.

- It was in September 1844, a season of the year, when, in the climate of Macao, the heat is very intense, Father Gonçalves had finished the printing of his *Lexicon Magnum* as well as the manuscript of his Chinese-Latin dictionary, and it was his intention to go over to Green Island to pass the remainder of the hot season. At this time he went to the sea to bathe, but whether from imprudence in exposing himself to the sun or to currents of air, or whether it was that he had been for a long time predisposed to sickness, it is certain that after having taken a bath, he was seized with severe chills and general indisposition which led him to take his course back to Macao. The next morning he came to see me and said to me that he did not feel very well. However as he had never been sick and was possessed of a very robust constitution, he neglected to take the necessary precautions until the fever having increased he was obliged at length to betake himself to his bed. His malady was nothing else in my opinion than a species of typhoid or slow fever, which the physicians of the country usually cure with sufficient ease. But unhappily, full as he was of admiration of the English, he desired to be attended by a physician of that nation. And this man, who had no experience of the country, made so free of his calomel and his chicken broth, that on the third of October at five o'clock P. M.
- Rosary Sunday, the sick man died after four days illness.

The approach of death, anticipated as it was, troubled not the calmness and serenity of Father Gonçalves, for he had always led an exemplary life, and he knew the recompense which awaits those who have sacrificed their all to God. His affections moreover were held to nothing of this world, except it were in a measure for his literary productions, of which the last which he had proposed to himself before his death, waited only to be committed to the press.

The news of his death was felt as a calamity throughout the whole city of Macao; and the next morning, without an invitation being given, numerous citizens repaired of their own accord to his funeral, and with sadness accompanied his mortal remains to the place of their repose. True it is that Father Gonçalves had gained the affections of all, and apart from some peculiarities, they could speak of him only as a good priest, an excellent citizen, and a sage of great modesty.

The Chinese also had a great veneration for him, and considered him as well instructed as most of their own literary bachelors, not indeed so much for composition in which he did not excel, but for his acquaintance with a great number of individual characters.

The study of Chinese has lost one of its principal supports, and Portugal one of its brightest lights, and I shall surely be excused for adding in my grief, that in him I have lost a teacher and a friend so much the more dear, in that far from appearing to be touched by the criticisms, of which his works were the subject, in my *Systema Phonicum*, he at that time redoubled his affection towards me and presented me for the Royal Asiatic Society of which he was an honorary member, a very flattering recommendation of my work, styling it, a work that may be very useful to Chinese scholars, both as an alphabet, to know the Chinese characters, and as a dictionary to understand the Chinese language.

The Father Gonçalves was of a height above middling, with very strong limbs which made him appear corpulent, his face oblong, his complexion sallow, his beard very thick, his eyebrows bushy, under which there appeared a few yellow hairs full of expression. His forehead high and open indicated uncommon intelligence, and while the organs of benevolence and veneration were strongly developed on the top of his bald head, there was remarked an extraordinary depression on the side, where the phrenologists place acquisitiveness, destructiveness and secretiveness. His handwriting was coarse and stiff, yet sufficiently legible and not altogether disagreeable to the eye. But although he wrote a great deal, his autograph has become rare, even at Macao, for he was in the habit of destroying his manuscripts after they had been printed, while his correspondence also abroad was almost nothing and very laconic.

Sometime after his death the news arrived that the Academy of Lisbon, had placed him in the number of its national members; a token of respect, very tardy indeed, to the merits of a man who had grown grey in labors so glorious for his country. His pupils and his friends, more grateful, united to purchase in perpetuity a reservation in the cemetery of St. Paul's, and erected there a marble upon which is read the following inscription:

Hic jacet Rever. D. Joaquinus Alfonsus Gonsalves, Lusitanus, presbyter congregationis missionis, et in regali Sancti Josephi Macaonensi collegio professor eximius, regalis societatis asiaticae socius exter prosinensibus missionibus sollicitus, perutilia opera sinico lusitano latinoque sermone composuit et in lucem edidit, moribus suavis-



simis, doctrina praestanti, integra vita, qui plenus diebus in Domino quievit sexagenario maior, quinto nonas octobris, anno M D C C C X I. I. In memoriam tanti viri, ejus amici litteraturaeque cultores hanc lapidem consecravere.

Repose then, venerable Teacher and Friend, and disdain not the feeble expression of remembrance and gratitude, which I offer you from this place of exile, waiting till I shall have the happiness to meet you in a better tabernacle.

*Note.* Our best thanks are due to M. Callery for the foregoing article, kindly sent to us in sheets from the French press. We hope he will find our English version correct. It supplies a long wished for article.



ART. III. *Missionary labors in Siam: ophthalmic hospital in Bangkok; death of Mrs. Bradley; schools and present prospect of the mission.*

[We have received several communications from missionaries at Bangkok, and now lay before our readers such extracts as our limits will allow.]

DEAR SIR,—I have a long time thought I might perhaps interest and edify your readers, by presenting in your useful paper, a brief view of what this mission is doing for the healing of the bodily diseases of this people, and for protecting them against such. The sickness and death of my beloved wife prevented me from doing it at the time I intended. The accompanying table will show the cases that were regularly noted on our case-book during a term of one year, beginning with May 7th, 1845. With the exception of vaccination, this will serve as a fair view of what we did in the same department of mission service for several successive years, previous to that datè. Our dispensary was first opened August 1835. From that time to November 26th, 1837, we entered on our book 5428 cases. From that time to the date of this tabular view we did not take the trouble to note our cases on a book, and therefore cannot report with much accuracy of the work during that period. Comparatively little was done during the years 1838 and 1839, owing to the great amount of other duties which then devolved upon the missionary physician. It is probably a low estimate to say that all the cases that have come under our care, not noted in our case book, is not less than 4000. Hence the sum total of cases, from the begi-

ning to the 6th of May 1845, including cases of vaccination, would be 12,572. We have a small hospital in connection with our dispensary. It is a small bamboo building, designed for the lodging and victualing of ten or twelve patients who are not able to go to and from the dispensary. It was erected early in the year 1843. This had on an average about 10 inmates all the time. Our dispensary is a floating house a few rods from the mission premises. The hospital stands on the bank of the river near to it. We devote usually one hour daily, and sometimes more, in attendance at both of these places, and are assisted by two young men; one an Indo-Portuguese, and the other a Siamese. We have also a Chinese and Malay interpreter. The daily applications at the dispensary are probably from 40 to 60. The services are opened by reading a portion of the word of God and prayer by the physician in attendance.

Rev. S. Johnson has the charge of teaching the Chinese hospital patients. Nearly all the inmates of the hospital are Chinese. Capital operations in surgery are occasionally required, and performed with a good degree of success. Many totally blind from cataract have left us with very comfortable sight. Indeed very few of all our cataract cases fail of receiving sight after the 1st or 2d operation.

It is impossible to report with much definiteness the cures we have wrought by the good hand of our God upon us. It probably may with safety be stated, that cures or great amendments are the results of at least two thirds of all the cases that apply to us for remedial aid. Almost all kinds of ulcers yield quickly to our treatment. It may be seen that much good has been done by our little establishment.

As regards the persons vaccinated, there can be no question, that it will save them from the terrible fires of the small pox, and probably lengthen out many of their lives, so that the blessed gospel may reach them before death, and become the power of God unto their salvation from eternal misery. Who can estimate the amount of good done by one who is the means or instrument of rescuing a single soul from hell? But the good effected by our dispensary and hospital, in relaxing the prejudices of this people against the Christian religion and thus preparing the way of the Lord, is incalculable and our work has no doubt effected much in this way already; but its greatest power remains yet to be developed.

Our hospital in order to answer well the end we designed by it, should be greatly enlarged, and far more thoroughly furnished with lodging places and nurses. Indeed as it is now we have no suitable lodging places; the patients are all in one room; and we have no

nurses, for the want of adequate funds, that we can with propriety employ for the purposes of a hospital.

*List of Diseases.*

Abscess - - - -	27	Fistula Lachrymalis - - -	8
Amaurosis - - - -	16	Fistula in Ano - - -	1
Amenorrhœa - - - -	2	Fungus Haematodes - - -	1
Apthæ - - - -	4	Gonorrhœa - - -	10
Asthma - - - -	6	Urinary Culculi - - -	3
Bite of a dog - - - -	4	Herpes - - -	23
Boils - - - -	16	Hemoptisis - - -	3
Bronchitis - - - -	3	Hydrocele - - -	1
Bubo - - - -	14	Hooping Cough - - -	3
Bullæ - - - -	1	Hernia Inguinal Strangulated	1
Burns - - - -	7	Induration of Bowels - - -	3
Cataracts - - - -	14	Impetigo - - -	3
Cancer - - - -	6	Scabies - - -	12
Carbuncle - - - -	1	Menses Supressed - - -	16
Crumps - - - -	1	Menses deranged - - -	1
Constipation - - - -	2	Mania - - -	1
Consumption, Pulmonary	4	Neuralgia - - -	2
Emphigus - - - -	1	Nodes - - -	4
Rheumatism - - - -	64	Ophthalmia - - -	88
Scrofula - - - -	12	Paralysis - - -	1
Scald head - - - -	1	Polypus - - -	3
Syphilis - - - -	45	Pterygia - - -	8
Sprain - - - -	1	Psoriasis - - -	25
Splenitis - - - -	1	Phlegmon - - -	20
Staphyloma - - - -	1	Piles - - -	7
Thorn in foot - - - -	8	Worms - - -	9
Tumors - - - -	15	Leprosy - - -	25
Ulcers - - - -	378	enlarged - - -	13
Whitlow - - - -	1	Diseases not named - - -	120
Wounds; contused - - -	9	Sum Total - - -	1308
do. Incised - - -	9	Classes of the Patients - - -	
do. Lacerated - - -	5	Siamcse - - -	601
do. Punctured - - -	3	Chinese - - -	539
Chorea - - - -	1	Laos - - -	65
Diarrhœa - - - -	37	Malay - - -	42
Diabetes - - - -	14	Cambogians - - -	18
Dropsy - - - -	8	Surat - - -	13
Dyspepsia - - - -	14	Indo Portuguese - - -	10
Dysentery - - - -	14	Bengalese - - -	7
Ectropia - - - -	1	English - - -	5
Exostosis - - - -	1	Peguans - - -	5
Elephantiasis - - - -	1	Parsee - - -	1
Fambrasia - - - -	53	Unknown - - -	2
Fever Intermittent - - -	68		
Fever Remittent - - -	2		
			1308

Males - - - -	1017	Could Read - - -	414
Females - - - -	273	Could not Read - - -	503
Not noted - - - -	18	Unknown - - - -	391
	<u>1308</u>		<u>1308</u>
Single - - - -	628		
Married - - - -	427	Successful vaccinations	1183
Not noted - - - -	253	Unsuccessful do. -	653
	<u>1308</u>		

Along with the preceding notices, we received a printed copy of a sermon, “preached at the funeral of Mrs. Bradley, an assistant missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,” which we have perused with much pleasure. She was, in her place, “a bright and shining light.” She loved her work; she loved her Savior; she triumphed over death; and her end was happy. We have, in the sermon, the following notices of the deceased.

“Mrs. Emilie Royce Bradley, only daughter of Phinehas and Deborah Royce, was born in Clinton, Oneida Co. N. York, July 12th, 1811. She was educated at Clinton Female Seminary—became hopefully pious in the nineteenth year of her age, and joined the Congregational Church of Clinton, in May of the same year 1831. She early became interested in the cause of missions, and expected for a time to spend her life singly, as a teacher, in connection with the American mission at Bombay: but God ordered otherwise. She was married to Dan Beach Bradley, M. D., June 5th, 1834; embarked for Siam, in Boston July 2d of the same year—arrived in Bangkok July 18th of the following year,—and died of pulmonary consumption in this city, Aug. 2d, 1845. Mrs. Bradley had been the mother of five children, three of whom, still survive.”

Under the care of the mission, to which Mrs. Bradley belonged, are several small schools, for Chinese boys. There are also a few Siamese pupils, and among them “prince Chau-Fa-Yai, one of the head priests.” The Bible is read by all these. There are likewise “well selected sites for preaching and tract distribution.” We have dates to the 1st of January 1846. Though the strength of the mission has been reduced, yet its prospects are as fair and encouraging as at any previous period. Its hope is in God, and in the word of his promise. That which he ordains must stand; and that which he purposeth must prosper.

ART. IV. *Oregon Territory; its topography, climate, productions, population, political relations, &c.* By REV. GUSTAVUS HINES.  
(From the Hongkong Register.)

TO PRESENT to an inquiring public in detail the true condition of the Oregon Territory, as regards its geographical, historical, political, civil, and religious character, to exhibit the state of the country as respects its climate, fertility, natural productions, wealth and resources, and to commemorate all the important circumstances, which have attended the settlement of this comparatively unknown, and much neglected portion of our world, would require volumes, instead of the limits of one brief article. It will therefore be my object in this account of the Oregon Territory, to render my remarks as comprehensive as possible. A residence of nearly six years in the country, connected with the fact that I have made it an object to become informed, from personal observation, with every circumstance of importance which has transpired in connexion with either the civil, political, or religious interests of the country, ought to have qualified me to present a correct view of this interesting portion of the globe. I am prompted to attempt this from the deep interest which is felt, particularly in England and the United States in reference to Oregon; an interest which, no way exhibits itself more fully, than in the efforts which the two governments are now making to settle the question of boundary betwixt their respective claims. From the fact that Oregon is exciting so much interest at the present time, it is certainly desirable that all concerned become correctly informed in relation to the country; and information that can be relied upon, so far as it goes, the writer flatters himself is here given.

The Oregon Territory is that portion of North America west of the Rocky Mountains, and bordering on the Pacific Ocean, which is drained by the Oregon or Columbia river, and its numerous tributaries, and is embraced within the limits of a most natural boundary. Commencing with the northwest corner at Cape Flattery, near the 49th degree of north latitude, consider the north line as extending along the Strait of Juan de Fuca eastward, one hundred and twenty miles, thence east northeast along the summit of the mountains which divide the waters of Frazier's river, from those which flow into the Columbia, to that ridge of the Rocky Mountains which separates the waters, which flow into the Pacific Ocean, from those which empty into the Gulph of Mexico, the distance of six hundred miles; thence along said ridge south, the distance of eight hundred miles to the Snowy Mountains on the 42d degree of north latitude, forming its eastern boundary; thence turning west, and forming its southern limits along the Snowy Mountains, seven hundred miles to Cape Mendocino on the Pacific Ocean; and thence along the Pacific from Cape Mendocino five hundred miles north, to Cape Flattery the place of beginning.



These are the natural limits of the country, and surround Oregon on three sides with stupendous ranges of mountains, and give it on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, more than six hundred miles of coast. Within these limits are embraced more than 360,000 square miles.

The face of this country is wonderfully diversified, and presents every variety of scenery, from the most awfully grand and sublime, to the most beautiful and picturesque in nature. In the vicinity of Puget's Sound, the country is level, and exceedingly beautiful, and consists mostly of prairie land, with but a small portion of timber; but, with this exception, all along the coast, it is broken and mountainous. On approaching the coast at the mouth of the Columbia river, ridges of high lands appear on either hand as far as the eye can reach, and the more elevated points serve as land marks to guide the mariner through the intricate channel across the fearful "Bar of the Columbia."— One high mountain called by the Indians "Swalalahoost," from an Indian tradition, and from its appearance, is supposed to have once been an active volcano. With but little variation, the country from thirty to fifty miles back from the coast, presents a rough, wild and mountainous aspect, and is covered with dense forests of fir, spruce and cedar trees. Passing over this broken border of the country, you descend on the north side of the Columbia into the valley of the Cowilitz, and on the south, into that of the Wallamette river. These valleys extend eastward to that range of mountains which, crossing the Columbia river, forms the Cascades, and is therefore called the "Cascade Mountains." Comprised in the valleys are many extensive prairies, beautiful woodlands, numberless hillocks, rising grounds, and majestic hills, from the top of some of which, scenery, as enchanting as was ever presented to the eye, delights and charms the lover of nature, who takes time to visit their conical summits. That part of Oregon extending from the Cascade Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is called the "Lower Country," and is about one hundred and thirty miles wide.

The Cascade Mountains extend in one continuous range, parallel with the coast, quite to California, and have therefore sometimes been called the "Californian Range." Those whose mountain observations have not been very extensive, can form no just conception of the grandeur and magnificence of this stupendous range. The highest peaks are covered with eternal snows, and presenting their rounded tops to the heavens, appear like so many magnificent domes to adorn the great temple of nature. Some of them are more than fifteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. From one elevation near the Wallamette river, and from sixty to one hundred and fifty miles distant, the writer has counted eight of these snow capped mountains without moving from his tracks. Surely no sight can be more enchanting. One of these mountains, viz: St. Helen, requires a more particular account from a phenomenon which it presented three years ago. In the month of October, 1842, this mountain was discovered all at once, to be covered with a dense cloud of smoke, which continued to enlarge and move off in dense masses to the eastward, and filling the heavens in that direction, presented an appearance like that of a tremendous conflagration viewed at a vast distance. When

the smoke had passed away, it could be distinctly seen from various parts of the country, that an eruption had taken place on the north side of St. Helen; and from the smoke that continued to issue from the chasm or crater, it was pronounced to be a volcano in active operation. When the explosion took place, vast quantities of dust or ashes, were thrown from the chasm, and fell in showers for many miles distant. This mountain is the most regular in its form, and most beautiful in its appearance, of all the snow clad mountains of Oregon, and though on the north side of the Columbia it belongs to the Cascade Range. Mount Hood, on the south side of the Columbia, is more elevated than St. Helen, and presents a magnificent object on which the eye can gaze without weariness, from innumerable points more than one hundred and fifty miles from its base. But any description of these gigantic piles of basalt and snow, must fall far below the reality; and it is only necessary to gaze for one moment upon these majestic glaciers, to be impressed with the insignificance of the works of art, when compared with works of nature.

Passing over the Cascade Range to the eastward, you come into another extensive valley, which reaches to the foot of another range, which from its azure like appearance, is called the "Blue Mountains." This valley is about two hundred miles broad, and is called the "middle country." A number of beautiful rivers flow through this valley, and it is also intersected by broken ridges, which divide the numerous streams by which it is watered. This part of the country, abounds in extensive plains and "Prairie Hills;" but timber is so very scarce, that the eye of the traveler is seldom delighted with the appearance of a tree. "The Blue Mountains" are steep, rocky and volcanic, and some of them are covered with perpetual snow.

They run nearly parallel with the Cascade Range, though, far to the south, branches of them intersect with the latter range. They are about midway betwixt the Pacific Ocean, and the Rocky Mountains. The country east of the Blue Mountains, is the third, or upper region, and extends to the eastern boundary of the Territory of Oregon. The face of it is more varied if possible, than it is in that part of the country, lying west of the Blue Mountains, the southern part being distinguished by its steep and rugged mountains, deep and dismal valleys, called "Holes" by the mountaineers, and wide gravelly plains.

The northern part is less objectionable in its features: the plains being more extensive, the mountains less precipitous, and the valleys not so gloomy. Many portions of this upper region are volcanic, and some of the volcanoes are in constant action. Many of the plains of this region, are covered with carbonate of soda, which, in some places, may be gathered in vast quantities, and renders the soil generally unproductive. On the eastern limits of this region, rise in awful grandeur the towering summits of the Rocky Mountains, which have been very properly called the "back bone" of North America. The highest land in North America is in this range, and is near the 53d parallel of north latitude. It is called "Brown's Mountain." Near this, and in a tremendous gorge of the mountains, one of the principal branches of the Columbia takes its rise. In this region the country presents the wildest and

most terrific appearance. Stupendous glaciers and chaotic masses of rocks ice and snow present themselves on every side, and defy the power of language fully to describe them. So far as the face of this entire country is concerned, perhaps no other in the world, presents a more varied or a more interesting appearance.

The climate of Oregon varies materially as you proceed from the coast into the interior. To a proper understanding of the climate, it is necessary to consider the winter and summer separately. The winds which prevail in the winter are from the south and east, sometimes veering to the southwest. They usually commence about the first of November, and continue till the first of May. Sometimes they come on gradually, but at some seasons, they burst upon the country at once, and with the violence of a thunder storm. They are always attended with continued falls of rain, and the period of their continuance is therefore called the rainy season. During the rainy season there are intervals of warm pleasant weather, which are generally followed by cold chilly rains from the south and west. In the latter part of winter there are generally light falls of snow throughout the country, though in the valleys, and particularly in the Wallamette valley, it seldom falls more than two or three inches deep. However, in the winter of 1841 and 1842 the snow fell in this valley twelve inches deep, but eight days afterwards it had all disappeared.

Though the winters are disagreeable on account of the chilliness of the southeast winds, and the extreme humidity of the atmosphere, yet the cold is very moderate, the thermometer seldom falling below freezing point. As a matter of course the ground is seldom frozen, and therefore ploughing may be done a great portion of the winter. Occasionally however, there is an exception to this. A few days before the great fall of snow already mentioned, the mercury fell in some parts of the country, to fifteen degrees below zero; and it continued excessively cold for several days. The lakes were all frozen, so that cattle and horses could pass over them on the ice, and the Columbia river as far down as the mouth of the Wallamette, was bridged with ice for the period of fifteen days. A similar circumstance occurred in the winter of 1834.

In the middle region the rains are not so abundant as in the lower country; the weather is colder, and there is consequently more snow. In that portion of Oregon east of the Blue Mountains called the upper region, it seldom rains except in the spring, and then the rains are not protracted. Vast quantities of snow fall in this region, particularly in the mountains. This part of the territory is distinguished for the extreme dryness of its atmosphere, which, with the vast difference in the temperature betwixt the day and night, forms its most peculiar trait, so far as climate is concerned. From sunrise till noon, the mercury frequently rises from forty to sixty degrees. It should be observed that none of the winters of Oregon are either so stormy or so cold but that cattle, horses, sheep, &c., find ample supplies of provender on the wide spread prairies, whither they are driven, to roam at large. If the

winters of Oregon are rather stormy and unpleasant, the summers are sufficiently delightful, to counterbalance all that is disagreeable in the winters.

In the month of March, the weather becomes sufficiently warm to start vegetation, so that thus early, the prairies become beautifully green and many of Flora's choicest gifts appear, to herald the approach of summer. The summer winds are from the west and north, and there is seldom any pleasant weather, except when these prevail. After a long rainy winter, the people of this country look for the healthy and exhilarating breeze from the bosom of the Pacific, with great solicitude. At length the wished for change takes place. The howl of the storm, and the roar of the southern winds, are hushed to silence, the hills and valleys are gently fanned by the western Zephyr, and the sun, pouring his floods of light and heat from a cloudless sky, causes nature as by enchantment to enrobe herself in all the glories of summer. The delightful weather thus ushered in, continues through the entire summer, with but little deviation, and the temperature of the atmosphere, particularly in the Wallamette valley is agreeably warm and uniform. At noon in the warmest weather the thermometer ranges at about 82° in the shade, but the evenings are considerably cooler. The coolness of the evenings doubtless goes far to neutralize the effects of the malaria that is exhaled through the influence of the sun, from the swamps and marshy places, which are found in some parts of the country. From personal experience, and extensive observation in reference to this particular, the writer is prepared to express the opinion, that the climate of Oregon is decidedly favorable to health. And why should it not be? The temperature, particularly in the lower country, is remarkably uniform. The country is not therefore subject to the evil resulting from sudden changes from extreme heat to extreme cold. The exhilarating ocean breeze, which sets in almost every day during the summer, contributes greatly to purify the atmosphere. These circumstances connected with the fact, that there is but little decaying vegetable matter in the country, and but few dead swamps and marshes to send forth their poisonous miasma, to infect the surrounding regions, are sufficient to show that Oregon must be the abode of health, and that human life is as likely to be protracted, and men to die of old age in this country, as in any other portion of the world. Indeed, such is the healthiness of the climate of this country, that but very few white persons have here sickened and died, since its first occupancy by such, more than 30 years ago. Yet, with these facts before them, there are persons who are ready to publish far and near that the climate of Oregon, and particularly of the lower country is "decidedly unhealthy. That the most malignant and fatal fevers prevail," than which no representation could be more erroneous.

True the ague and fever in a very modified form, sometimes prevails in the lower country; but it is easily controlled by proper remedies, and finally leaves the person with a vigorous and an unimpaired constitution, and seldom returns the second season. Those persons who have lived longest in



the country, are generally the most healthy and vigorous; which of itself is a sufficient proof of the friendliness of the climate to the promotion of health. If there is any difference between the different portions of Oregon in regard to the healthiness of its climate, the middle region, and that immediately along the coast, are the most salubrious. The climate of the valleys of the Willamette, Cowwiltz, Umpqua, and Clameth rivers is well calculated for wheat, barley, oats, peas, apples, peaches, turnips, and all other vegetables usually cultivated in the temperate latitudes, while horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., flourish and multiply beyond all parallel; but in the middle and some parts of the upper region, the climate is well adapted to all the pursuits of a pastoral life.

With a uniform, salubrious, and delightful climate, as well adapted to purposes of agriculture as any within the same degrees of latitude in any part of the world, Oregon loses much of its importance, if the *fertility* of the *soil* does not correspond with the nature of the climate. The soil of Oregon has been variously represented by persons who have visited the country. Some have viewed it in altogether too favorable a light, while others have greatly underrated it. Some have placed it among the first in the world, while others have considered Oregon as a boundless desert, fit only to be the habitation of wild beasts and savage men. These conflicting representations doubtless have arisen from a superficial acquaintance with the country by the authors of them. They have either not stayed in the country a sufficient length of time to become acquainted with its real productiveness, or they have relied upon that information which has been artfully designed to prevent the country from being known. The bottom lands, on each bank of the Columbia river, are subject to an annual inundation, which is occasioned by the melting of the vast quantities of snow which fall on its upper branches, among the mountains. This flood continues through the month of June and into July, so that whatever may be the richness of the land thus overflowed, but small portions of it will ever be brought to contribute to the support of man. There are however some portions which lie above high water mark, and are remarkably fertile, and produce in abundance all the grains and vegetables common to the best parts of the country. Fort Vancouver is situated on one of these higher parts of the Columbia valley, and here a farm of two thousand acres is cultivated, and produces annually several thousand bushels of grain. Here also apples, pears, and peaches are cultivated successfully, and grapes are brought to a degree of perfection.

Though but few attempts have as yet been made to cultivate the uplands, or timbered lands, yet sufficient has been done to prove that the soil of these portions must be of a superior quality. And indeed this is attested by the immense growth of the timber itself. No inferior soil could send forth those enormous trunks, which in their upward progress spread their magnificent branches to the skies, and often rear their heads to the amazing height of three hundred feet.

Clatsop Plains, on the south side of the Columbia river, near its mouth, embracing an area of about sixty square miles, are amazingly fertile, being



composed of a rich alluvial deposit, and producing all kinds of vegetables in the greatest abundance. The country around Puget's Sound on the north side of the river, is altogether of a different of character. The prairies are extensive and beautiful, the scenery most delightful, but strictly speaking, there is *no soil* to the country. The prairies are covered with shingle, or small stones, with scarcely any mixture of earth. Indeed there are but few places on this somewhat extensive tract, where any thing can be raised. Attempts have been made to redeem it from its native barrenness, but as yet, all have failed. The Hudson's Bay Company transported some of their surplus population at Red river, to this region, but in consequence of the sterility of the country, they soon became discouraged, and, though contrary to the wishes of the Company, they have abandoned the place and have settled elsewhere. And yet this region has been represented as distinguished alike for the salubrity of its climate, and the fertility of its soil. The climate is indeed delightful, but the soil is exceedingly forbidding, and can never perhaps be recovered from its extreme barrenness.

Of all the different parts of Oregon, those watered by the Cowwiltz and Chehalish rivers on the north side of the Columbia, and those on the south, through which the Wallamette with its numerous tributaries and the Umpqua and Clameth rivers flow, are unquestionably the most fertile. The valley of the Wallamette, which embraces an area of 25,000 square miles, is undoubtedly entitled to the appellation of the garden of Oregon. The close observer in traveling through this valley will discover several kinds of soil. On the lower bottoms in some places is a sandy soil, in others a kind of black marle or loam. There is but little difference in the productiveness of the two kinds. They are both the alluvial deposits of the Wallamette river. On the second bottoms or high prairies as they are called, the soil is a dark loamy clay, and is as strong and fertile as the lower grounds. Some yellow gravelly sand is found high up the river, but this embraces but a small proportion of the valley. The ability of the soil to produce is best ascertained by considering the crops which are annually taken from the land. Under the present system of cultivation the average amount of wheat taken from the English acre, is from twenty-five to thirty bushels. The amount of labors required to accomplish this, is comparatively trifling. The writer has formerly resided in the great wheat growing country of Genesee, in the state of New York, and understands the amount of labor necessary to raise a thousand bushels of wheat in that country, and from observation in Oregon, he has been brought to the conclusion, that it requires much less labors to raise a thousand bushels in the latter country, than it does in any part of Genesee Flat. The prairies of the Wallamette and other valleys are unlike any thing that can be found in any other country. They are naturally very mellow, and appear as one is passing over them, as though it had been but a year or two since they were cultivated. They are not swarded over with a thick strong turf, as in the western states, but they can be easily ploughed with one good pair of horses, and with once ploughing are ready to receive the seed, and seldom fail even with the first crop, boun-

tifully to reward the husbandman. The first crop however is never so good as the succeeding ones. It is not an uncommon thing for farmers, without using any extraordinary means, to take from fifty to sixty-five bushels of wheat from an acre, and this has been the average through entire fields.

Doubtless, if farmers would take more pains in cultivating the land, they would realize much more from the acre than they now do; but, if they lose any thing in this respect, they gain an equivalent in the immense number of acres which they cultivate. The amount of English grain raised by the different farmers in the country varies from 50 to 300 acres each. As wheat never suffers from blight, and as there are no insects to trouble it, a good crop is as sure to reward the labor of the husbandman who sows his seed, as day and night to continue until harvest time. This certainty of a good crop is owing as much to the nature of the climate, as to the quality of the soil. Some other crops are not so certain. Potatoes frequently suffer from drought, as also Indian corn. But the soil and climate are well adapted to raising melons, cucumbers, beets, cabbages, and all kinds of garden vegetables. Apples, peaches, and all kinds of fruits which abound in New York, flourish so far as they have been cultivated, and will soon become abundant.

The soil of the middle region differs materially from that of the low country. It bears one general character, and consists of a yellow sandy clay. It produces in great abundance a kind of bunch grass, as also a variety of small shrubbery, and the prickly pear. It is on the almost boundless plains of this region, that the Indians raise their immense herds of horses. It is no uncommon thing for one Indian to own fifteen hundred of these animals. Large portions of this country will admit of being cultivated, particularly on the river "De Chutes," the Uritilla and the Walla-Walla, while the whole of its vast extent, is most admirably adapted to purposes of grazing. The soil as a whole though not of the first quality, may be pronounced tolerably good.

The upper region of Oregon is less fertile than the middle, though there are many thousands of acres in various parts of it, of good arable land. What has often been said of Oregon as a whole, may be said in truth of a large portion of the upper country, viz.: that "it is an extensive barren waste capable of supporting but a very small number of inhabitants."

But this remark will only apply to the upper region of this vast territory. To apply it to that part of Oregon extending from the Blue Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, would be doing the country great injustice. For instead of this being the case, it is the opinion of those who have been longest in the country, and who consequently know best what the resources of the country are, that this portion of Oregon is capable of sustaining as large a population as *all* of the New England states. In fact, the natural resources of this country are great, and it is only necessary for them to be known, to be duly appreciated.

It is only necessary to present one single circumstance, to show what the country would be capable of doing, provided it was filled with an industrious population. It will be borne in mind that in the fall of 1843, an emigration arrived in the country numbering from eight to ten hundred persons. But

few of these raised any thing by farming, towards their support the first year. In the fall of 1844, another emigration, equal to the former, arrived, and all those persons numbering at least 1,800, with the former population, which was about equal to the two emigrations, depended upon the products of 1844 for subsistence until the harvest of 1845. Probably not more than one fourth of the entire population cultivated the land in 1844, yet they were all supported from the granaries of the country; fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were shipped to the Russian settlements; one thousand barrels of flour were exported to the Sandwich Islands; and thousands of bushels yet remained on hand, before the abundant harvest of 1845 was gathered in. With these facts in view, it does not require much foresight to see that Oregon *can* and *will* compete with any other portion of the world, in supplying the islands of the Pacific, the Russian settlements, and every other flour market contiguous, with bread stuff at as low a rate as can reasonably be desired. In connection with this it may be remarked that pork and beef, of an excellent quality, can be raised in this country, with greater ease and facility even than wheat. And the climate being favorable for curing them, the time is not far distant, when these articles will also be exported in abundance.

Already there are many settlers in the country who have from two hundred to five hundred head of cattle, and it is not an uncommon thing for a man to be the owner of one hundred hogs. At present, however, from the great influx of population, these kinds of property bear a high price in the country, but the time may be anticipated when the home market will not be so extensive, and the vast supplies from this quarter must find an outlet.

As in many portions of the country spruce fir and pine timber abound, and as there are many waterfalls, which afford excellent hydraulic privileges, the facilities for procuring timber in the country are abundant. Already, considerable quantities of lumber are exported annually. It should also be observed that salmon in any quantities, and of the very best quality, may be yearly barrelled, which, with the products of dairies, that the country offers the greatest facilities for conducting, in addition to what has already been said concerning the products of the country, is sufficient to show that the exports of Oregon, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants may equal those of most other countries.

There are few countries in which a poor man can place himself above want, with greater facility than in this. This is the testimony of every one that settles in the country. But every country has its defects, and this certainly is not free from them. It is not the garden Eden, nor is it a barren desert. It does not "flow with honey" like the land of Canaan, but in some places, it literally abounds in milk. And though it is not "a land of wine" yet in the more necessary articles of "corn and oil," it greatly abounds. Though gold and silver are not yet found in the rich veins of the earth, nor in great abundance in many coffers, yet a competency of whatever is necessary, is always awarded to industry and economy.

That it is a land of mountains and valleys, of rivers and streams, of mighty forests and extended prairies, of a salubrious climate, and a rich and fertile

soil, the foregoing remarks will sufficiently show. And in summing up the character of the country, it may be said to be not the *best* country in the world, but it is well entitled to be called a *good* country.

A minute history of Oregon, embracing an account of its original as well as present inhabitants, would be an interesting work, but it will be impossible in this article, to give more than a very few of the outlines, commencing first with the native population. The time has been when the Indians of Oregon were numerous and powerful. This is the current testimony of the early explorers of the country, and the aged chiefs of the different tribes, now in the country. But at present, this is far from being the case. Indeed, the Indians of Oregon are fast perishing from among men. This doubtless is the result of the introduction among them, of vicious, diseased and unprincipled white men. To this cause the Indians themselves attribute their astonishing decrease of numbers. The few that still remain, particularly in the lower country, are a broken, dispirited and wretched race of men. No motive can be presented to them, that will have the least tendency to induce them to engage in any enterprize, from which they are not fully satisfied they shall reap present benefits. Exhort them to build houses, cultivate land, &c., and they meet you with the reply. "It will do no good. We are all dying very fast. But a little time ago, our people were numerous as the leaves of the forest, and they were powerful. The elk and the deer were plenty, we had enough to eat, and the cold sick was not among us. We were rich and we were happy. But the Boston and the king George people came among us, and brought the cold sick with them. Since that we have been dying very fast, and it will not be long before we shall all be dead." And indeed there is no life nor spirit nor energy among them. They are a stupid, a melancholy, and a doomed race of men. And if they go on decreasing in the same ratio in the future, that they have during the last twenty years, the time is not far distant when there will be but here and there a solitary one to be found, to mourn over the graves of his fathers, and to tell the melancholy tale, that "through the avarice and cruelty of white men, our council fires are extinguished, our warriors are laid in the dust, our women and children have gone to the great spirit, and our land is possessed by our destroyers."

The whole number of Indians now in the lower country does not amount to more than 3,000 souls; and these are the broken fragments of tribes speaking distinct languages, which cannot be understood by each other; but since white men came among them, a jargon has been introduced which is generally understood.

For numberless ages the ancestors of this down-trodden people, dwelt securely in their numerous valleys, roamed unmolested over their towering mountains, chased the wild buffalo, elk and deer over their wide spread plains, "and there were none to molest them, or make them afraid." But where in the wide world has not the white man been led by his avarice and cupidity? There is no land so remote that he will not visit it; no ocean storm so violent that he will not brave its fury; no climate so burning nor so frigid



that he will not expose himself to its influence, and no savage tribes so hostile that he will not seek them, in order to satisfy his curiosity, his thirst for fame, on his love of gold. All these motives have operated for thirty years past, to induce men from almost every civilized nation under the sun to seek the inhospitable shores of Oregon.

To a proper understanding of the character of the present population of this country, it will be necessary to consider the source whence it has sprung. Perhaps a more heterogeneous mass of human kind cannot be found in any land than have sought an asylum in the wilds of Oregon. Here are found the Indian, who is the legitimate proprietor of the soil, Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, Danes, Germans, Prussians, Canadians, Italians, Spaniards, Hawaiians, and Africans. From continued inter-marriages with one another, and particularly with the natives of the country, an amalgamated population has been produced, presenting every variety of color, disposition and character, of which the human species are capable. The English, Scotch, French, and some others, have principally been introduced into the country through the Hudson's Bay Company. Many of these still belong to the Company, and occupy various stations, from those of servants, and clerks, up through the various grades of office, to chief factors and superintendents. Others, who were formerly the servants of the Company, becoming in some cases superannuated, in others unprofitable, have been dismissed, and the Company chose rather to settle them in the country, and continue to exercise a controlling influence over them, than to return them to the lands whence they came.

The numbers which have been supplied the country from this source will amount to nearly 2,000 souls. Many persons have found their way here from vessels which have touched at various points along this extended coast. Scarcely a ship has visited the Columbia river for years from which two or more have not made their escape, and secreting themselves until the vessel has left, they have come forth to mingle with the inhabitants, as citizens of Oregon. Some have left their ships on the coast of California, and have fought their way to this land, through the hostile tribes that roam among the Clameth, and Umpqua mountains. Some of these adventurous seamen are among the most industrious, temperate, and wholesome of the settlers of Oregon.

Another somewhat fruitful source for the supply of settlers to the Wallamette valley has been found, singular as it may appear, in the vast range of the Rocky Mountains. I do not refer to emigrants directly from the United States, but to those whitemen, who in connection with Companies formed for purposes of traffic among the Blackfeet, Sioux, and other Indians, have been collecting for the last forty years among the snow-clad mountains, which send their waters both to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. After having spent many years in ranging the mountains, experiencing the most surprising adventures among the Indians, enduring every variety of hardships, they have at last found a peaceful and quiet retreat, where most of them will doubtless close their earthly career. It has been with the most thrilling



interest that I have heard some of them relate their mountain adventures, and "hair breadth escapes." The history of them will doubtless form the subject of many a future legend replete with interest. Though, while they doomed themselves to a precarious subsistence among the hostile clans of the mountains they contracted the most roving, barbarous, and depraved habits, yet on settling down amidst the increasingly interesting society of Oregon, most of them become steady, peaceful, and industrious citizens.

It was in the years 1805 and 1806 that Lewis and Clark penetrated through the present Territory of Oregon to the Pacific Ocean, and as there are persons now in Oregon who accompanied them, they may be regarded as the first to introduce settlers into the country. There are also a number of persons who were the companions and fellow travelers of Wilson Price Hunt, one of the partners of John Jacob Astor, who established a trading port at the mouth of the Columbia in 1810, who shared with that intrepid traveler in all the perils, and disasters, of one of the most remarkable expeditions of the kind, that was ever carried to successful issue, and which has been inimitably described in Irving's popular "Astoria." From these Companies, and also from those of Boneville, Wyath, Smith, and others, the country has been supplied with many of its inhabitants.

The most fruitful source at present of the supply of settlers in this country, are the United States of America. Emigrations have arrived direct from Missouri every fall since 1839. In 1840 and 1841, the parties were comparatively small, but in 1842, the emigration numbered 111 persons in all. In 1843, it increased to 800 persons who came principally in ox waggons, and drove before them 1,500 head of cattle. In 1844, the number was about the same as the preceding year. In 1845, that is, the present year, the number is doubtless much larger. Papers from the United States inform us that more than 5,000, early in the month of May, had already passed Independence in Missouri, and Council Bluffs, on their way to Oregon. These immigrations are composed mostly of persons from the western states, but in them might be found persons from almost every state in the Union, even the most eastern. Maine herself has sent more than one emigrant to these distant shores. Many belonging to these emigrations are persons who have been pushing on in search of "a better country not an heavenly," until they have passed the utmost borders of civilization, and penetrating entirely through the deep recesses of savage life, they had finally emerged from the defiles of the Cascade mountains into the lovely valley of the Wallamette, and here most of them come to the conclusion to put up their tabernacles for life. The whole number now in the country, embracing those connected with the Hudson Bay Company, allowing that the last emigration mentioned has arrived, amount to about 10,000 souls. These are settled principally in the Wallamette and Cowilitz valleys, on the Clatsop Plains, and at the various posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

With this view of the population of Oregon, I will now briefly consider the political condition of the country. I do not mean by this the political relation of Oregon to any other country, but simply the internal politics of the country.

For strange as it may appear, we have politics in Oregon, altogether apart from our relation with other countries; and these have sprung up among us from the necessity of the case. Up to 1840 the number of persons in the country was so small, the business transaction so limited, and the difficulties so few, that necessity of organizing the community into a body politic did not appear very great, though persons had been chosen to officiate as judges and magistrates. In the summer of 1841 a gentleman died in the settlement, leaving a large estate, without having made any provision for its administration. On the very day of the burial of this man, who had not a single relative to follow him to the tomb, measures were taken to call a public meeting to appoint officers for the government of the country, and, particularly, to provide for the proper disposition of the estate of Ewing Young. The meeting took place, and resulted in the appointment of a judge with probate powers, a few justices and inferior officers. The exigencies of the case being met, nothing more was done in reference to organizing a government, until the subject was called up in consequence of some Indian disturbances. At some of the mission stations in the interior, as also at the Wallamette falls, the Indians committed some outrages upon the whites, and some few individuals of a party of emigrants were robbed of their effects on their way down the Columbia. The Indians also of the upper country, had threatened much of making war upon the Wallamette settlement. In consequence of these things, the people became again aroused to the subject of instituting a government for their mutual protection. Accordingly, at a meeting duly called for the purpose, a committee of nine was appointed to draft a code of laws, and to report to a public meeting, to be held on the fifth day of July 1843; at which the people of Oregon were organized into a body politic, and laws adopted, which, with a few alterations, have remained in force up to the present time. These organic laws provided for the election of a governor, supreme judge, a legislative committee, a treasurer, collector, and all the inferior officers, necessary to execute the laws. Provision is also made for raising a military force; and indeed every thing necessary to constitute a regular republican government, is provided for in the articles of compact, even an outline of which, it will not be proper to subjoin.

To show the disposition of the people of Oregon to preserve good order in the country, I will present one single item from the laws which were enacted by the last Legislative Committee. Previously however, I would observe, that there is no country in the world where the unrestrained use of intoxicating liquors, would be attended with more unhappy consequences, than Oregon. This has been kept in view in all the civil and political transactions of the country. A few reckless persons had attempted to establish distilleries, and considerable evil had already resulted from what ought to be considered an indelible disgrace to English and American enterprise, namely, the introduction of alcohol into this country, for purposes of traffic. To prevent the country from being overrun with the evils of drunkenness, in addition to the usual temperance measures, a law was passed prohibiting the manufacture, the introduction, the selling or giving away, either in large quantities or small,

any kind of intoxicating drinks, with a penalty of 200 dollars fine for every offence.

The people of Oregon, though differing as much in their education, their degrees of civilisation and refinement, and their constitutional habits, as they do in the color of their skin, have, in their intercourse with one another, formed a peaceable and quiet community. It will not be understood by this that we have had no irregularities in Oregon, but simply, that in our civil regulations, and daily intercourse in matters of business, as also in our efforts to promote the general welfare of the country, our community has been one of order gentleness and unanimity. As a proof of this, the laws which have been adapted, have been universally acknowledged, and when the collector made his first tour in the community to gather funds to support the government, nearly every man came immediately forward and paid down his taxes.

Another thing which speaks well for the civil order of the country, is, that crimes are exceedingly few, there seldom having been a quarrel in the country, that has amounted to blows. There was but one case of assault brought before the supreme judge during his last circuit through the different countries, and the circumstances of this were so extenuating, that the defendant was fined only \$25. The highest charge that has ever come before the justices of judges for the last five years, was against a man who had challenged another to fight a duel, and was fined the moderate sum of \$500 and disfranchised for life.

But a short time ago the peace of the community was greatly disturbed, by a circumstance which took place in the upper part of the settlement. A man of a reckless and sanguinary character, in resisting the law, when an attempt was made to take him into custody for trespassing upon the rights of another, was unfortunately shot through the head, and immediately expired. The case was of such nature as in the estimation of the supreme judge, to demand an investigation by the grand jury. Accordingly the officer who committed the deed was brought before the jury, and after the case was thoroughly examined, it was pronounced to be a clear case of justifiable homicide.

These are the most serious cases of violation of order with which the country has been afflicted for a number of years, except in some instances when Indians have been the aggressors. Perhaps we owe much of our peace and quietness to the fact, that many of the more restless spirits that come to Oregon, not finding sufficient scope for the exercise of their ambition in so limited a sphere, either turn to the left to seek a more congenial theatre in California, or pass over seas. How long this state of things will continue it is impossible to tell; but it is hoped that the community will gather moral strength in proportion to its increase of numbers. If so, the prediction that Oregon is destined to be another Texas in point of morals, will certainly prove false. Be this as it may, the present internal condition of Oregon is such as to demand the serious attention of every person who is interested in the welfare of this new and rising country.

Though much might be said concerning the religious aspect of the country,

yet the subject will here occupy but a very few words. So far as the native population of Oregon is concerned, for any thing that has resulted from the missionary labor which has been employed for their benefit, it still remains a problem whether a tribe of North American Indians, can either be Christianized, or raised to a state of prosperous civilization. Individuals have doubtless been benefitted and saved, through the labors of missionaries, but it is to be feared that no tribe of Oregon will ever become an established Christian people.

But while this afflictive state of things exists among the Indians of the country, the Christian religion appears prominent among the thousands who are settling its wide spread plains. Christian churches are established in various parts of the country, where the church going bell is heard from Sabbath, and the ordinances and institutions of Christianity are duly regarded. The more prominent Christian churches are the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and the Baptist. The Romanists are quite numerous in the country, and are greatly facilitated in their operations by Dr. John McLaughlin, superintendent of the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company west of the Rocky mountains, who himself is a member of the Roman church.

For the promotion of science, schools have been established; and one which is called "The Oregon Institute," may be considered the morning star of the country. The institution stands upon an elevated portion of a beautiful plain in the Wallamette valley, and commands a most delightful prospect. And if prosperity attends it, it will doubtless grow into a college that will be a luminary in the moral heavens of Oregon, to shed abroad the lights of science and knowledge, to dispel the surrounding darkness, long after its founders shall have ceased to live. Besides this, a library has been established, and a printing press has been ordered, which is probably now in operation. In fine, Oregon is daily rising in importance. The original inhabitants are vanishing like the dew of the morning, and far and near may be seen the marks of civilization. Villages are rushing into being, and "Onward," is the motto of all; and unless the matter of claim is settled before many years, it will be difficult to overturn the government which itself has established.

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ART. V. *Navigation of the Chinese seas: mouth of the Yangtsz' kiang; Wusung river and port of Shanghai; light-house to the memory of Horskburgh proposed to be erected on Romania Outer Island.*

CONSIDERING the great amount of life and property annually afloat on the Chinese seas, we hold it to be our duty to lay before our rea-



ders—to place on the pages of the Repository—every item of intelligence which may contribute to the security of that life and that property. We copy from the Hongkong papers the rear-admiral's letter and memorandum, and doubt not his proposal will be carried into effect.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in giving publicity to the annexed letter and memorandum from his excellency the naval commander-in-chief, having reference to proposed aids to the navigation of the river at Shánghái, a port which now affords every prospect of becoming the principal seat of European trade.

By order ADAM W. ELMSLIE.

“Victoria, Hongkong, 19th January, 1846.”

“Vixen, at Chusan, 2d January, 1846.

“Sir,—Having on my recent visit to Shánghái learned with much interest the rapid increase of British trade at that port, and being aware from experience of the difficulties and inconveniences attending the approach of ships to it, I feel desirous of removing them as far as circumstances will admit. And, although from the port and country belonging to another state, and accessible to all nations independent of our control, it will be impossible at present to render the approach to Shánghái so perfectly safe as it is susceptible of being made; yet a great deal may now be done at a very moderate expense, worthy of the consideration of the British trade already resorting there; and I take the liberty of inclosing to your excellency, for the information of the mercantile community at Hongkong, a memorandum framed after consultation with captain Collinson, touching upon the material points most deserving early attention, which I request your excellency will do me the favor to cause to be communicated to that body, accompanied by my assurance that upon the present, as upon every other occasion, I shall have great pleasure in availing myself of any opportunity of rendering my services useful in promoting the success and prosperity of their commercial enterprises.

“I have, the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

“THOS. COCHRANE, *Rear admiral.*”

“To his excellency sir J. F. Davis, bart., &c., &c.”

MEMORANDUM.

“The difficulties attending the navigation of the Yangtze' kíang from its entrance to the Wúsung river, commence after passing Gutzlaff's Island and losing sight of it, which frequently is the case in foggy weather, when not above eight or ten miles from it, although of a clear day the island is visible at the distance of 27 miles.

“On losing sight of the beforementioned island, there is nothing to guide the eye until you have advanced far up the river even in clear weather, and as the land on the southern bank is very low, you must go considerably further in hazy weather to obtain an object to do so; in the meantime the lead is the only guide, but which, from the velocity and irregularity of the tides or



current, will not indicate how far a vessel has ascended the river, nor can one be very sure always as to the side of it on which he may be; and the northern bank is dangerous to approach in consequence of deep water running close up to the sand.

“Under these circumstances it is most desirable that vessels entering this river should have marks leading from one to another until so far advanced in it as to be able to carry four fathoms water within two or three miles of the southern shore. For which purpose, as well as to conduct a ship in safety into the Wúsung river, and from thence to the port of Shánghái, it is recommended that the following arrangements should be made:—

“1st. On the starboard hand going in, a rude stone beacon to be erected on the Amherst Rocks, elevating them twenty feet higher than they are at present.

“2d. A Chinese boat with a beacon pole raised upon her fifty feet high, surmounted by a suitable top, to be anchored within the Horse-shoe of the sand called “Tungshá,” as suggested by capt. Collinson. N. B. Hereafter a light boat may be substituted for her.

“3d. One beacon fifty feet high on the right bank of the river, placed, if possible, so as to be taken up on losing sight of Gutzlaff’s Island in hazy weather. N. B. Capt. Collinson has been directed to find out such a position.

“4th. One beacon forty feet high on a point already chosen by capt. Collinson, and which will bear from the beacon boat S. S. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  W. by compass, seven miles.

“5th. One pole with a suitable top placed near the angle of the fort of Páushán, which, coming on with a whitewashed mark already placed, to be a leading mark to the entrance of the Wúsung river.

“6th. Three high poles, painted in different colors, to replace three trees now existing, as marks for advancing in the river; and one painted board, six feet square elevated forty feet, to be placed under these poles where a temporary board now exists.

“7th. One transporting buoy properly moored on the Port-hand entrance to the river.

“8th. Three other similar buoys, to be placed as marked by capt. Collinson, to indicate the narrowest pass of the river to Shánghái; and to answer at the same time as warping buoys through the said narrows.

“9th. Capt. Balfour having suggested the propriety of having moorings laid down opposite the consulate ground at Shánghái, for the purpose of securing ships arriving there, and preventing the accidents that will probably arise as the trade increases from vessels fouling each other, as well as to obviate the confusion that must ensue where vessels are anchored without any plan or arrangement; and capt. Balfour having met the difficulty that occurred to me which might arise from the impossibility of securing obedience to any arrangement, however salutary, from vessels of other than our own nation, by informing me that the Chinese government had assigned a certain extent of frontage, in face of the ground now secured to the British merchants, with permission to advance a certain distance into the river; I recommend:—

“That one small stone pillar may be placed on shore at each extremity of this grant, and two large buoys, to correspond with the same, in the river, the said buoys to be sufficiently large for warping buoys; and that old broken anchors be obtained with chain moorings to be placed in two parallel lines within the said boundaries, and that proper but simple regulations be established for the use of them; and of which foreign vessels could be permitted to avail themselves, on promising to conform to regulations, and to pay the usual fees for that accommodation.

“The following is a rough estimate of the probable expense of the arrangements more immediately required for the advantage of the trade resorting to Shánghái:—

No. 2.—Junk, complete for the service required,	-	\$1500
hire <i>per annum</i> of a suitable crew,	-	\$360
<hr/>		
No. 3.—One beacon 50 feet high,	- - - -	” 300
No. 4.—Do. 40 do.	- - - -	” 200
No. 5.—One pole at Páushan,	} - - - -	” 150
No. 6.—Three do., and putting up,		
One square mark under the before mentioned poles,		40

“The transporting or warping buoys, with their moorings can easily be estimated for at Hongkong, and should be prepared there.

“The Chinese authorities will, I understand, guarantee the protection from injury of the different marks, when once they are erected.

“THOS. COCHRANE, *Rear admiral.*

“Vixen, at Chusan, 2d January, 1846.

An obituary of the late capt. James Horsburgh appeared in our fifth volume, December 1836. A committee—consisting of Messrs. W. Jardine, L. Dent, J. Hine, W. S. Wetmore, J. H. Astel, M. J. S. Van Basel, T. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee, and W. Haylett, had then been appointed and more than \$4000 collected in Canton to aid in erecting light-houses in the Straits of Singapore. In January 1838, a letter was addressed to a committee in London, which our readers will find in the Chinese Repository volume VI. page 545. That letter was signed by William Jardine, John Hine, William Blenkin, Laucelot Dent, E. C. Bridgman, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, and Joseph Archer. We have before us a note addressed to one of the members of that committee, dated “Consulate of the United States, Singapore, 8th December, 1845.” That note, and a circular which accompanied it we subjoin.

“Sir,—Having noticed your name among others who were appointed on a committee, some years since, in Canton to raise funds for the purpose of erecting a monument to Horsburgh the hydrographer, and the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore having requested me to enter in communication with the parties in the United States

who have obtained funds for that purpose, and request them "to make the funds subscribed available for the erection of a light-house as a memorial to the late hydrographer," I beg leave to address myself to you for any information you may possess of the names and place of residence of the persons in the United States, who were charged with that commission by the Canton committee, or any other information relating thereto, which may facilitate the duty imposed on me by the Chamber of Commerce.

"I beg to subjoin a printed copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce on the 1st inst. and remain,

With great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

J. BALESTIER, U. S. C.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Singapore held on Monday the 1st of December, 1845, it was—

*Resolved.*—That the East India and China Association in London, the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, captain Baden of Madras, the subscribers in America (though J. Balestier, esq., U. S. consul) and the subscribers in France (though the French consul), be addressed with a copy of the Report read this day,—and be requested to make the funds subscribed available for the erection of a Light-house as a memorial to the late hydrographer, James Horsburgh.

T. O. CRANE, *Secretary.*

#### REPORT.

"On 20th November, a deputation from the committee of the Chamber of Commerce, waited on his honor the governor, to seek information as to what is being done, or likely to be done, in erecting a light-house on, or adjacent to Pedra Branca to serve as a monument to the late eminent hydrographer, James Horsburgh, and to facilitate navigation.

"The governor expressed satisfaction with the course adopted, and readily afforded the information sought. It appears that a proposition by a former governor involving a large establishment and the stationing a detachments of troops on a small island, had caused the scheme to be temporarily laid aside. The present governor, shortly after his arrival at the Straits, had given his attention to the matter, and exactly twelve months ago communicated with the Indian government on the subject. This communication with inclosures, with the favorable recommendation of the supreme government, was forwarded eight months ago, to the court of directors, in whose hands the matter at present rests. It appears that funds subscribed in China to the Horsburgh testimonial, amounting to \$5,513 are forthcoming, and will be paid into the hands of government, whenever a pledge is given to construct a light-house in the vicinity of Pedra Branca. The governor most judiciously availed himself of the presence of H. M. S. Samarang, to obtain a report from the distinguished scientific officer Capt. Sir Edward Becher. c. n., who cheerfully gave his services to promote the erection of a testimonial to the hydrographer, Horsburgh.

"Sir Edward is firmly of opinion that it would tend more to the general interests of navigation, if such testimonial stood upon a position where its benefit

would be generally useful to the navigation of the *China Seas*, as well as to the Straits. For the latter object, he considers the Romania Outer Island the most eligible site, as affording the means of distinctly avoiding night dangers, and enabling vessels to sail to and from Singapore with confidence and security. A line drawn from the centre of Outer Romania Island to the tail of Johore Bank, would nearly eclipse the proposed light by the intervention of the nearer land. Vessels should not be near this line, but, (as frequently practised in modern British light-houses) it would be easy to screen the light to the safe line, so as to warn vessels in time to shape a safe course,—the rule being, in entering or quitting the Straits to “keep the light in sight.” The navigation immediately past the light on the cardinal points, within a short distance is secure:—but the vicinity of danger is easily made known by the lower panes of the lanterns being formed of red glass at the angle of depression; which would warn in time to haul off; or the rail of the lantern might be adopted to the same end by slightly obscuring the light by a wire gauze. If this be placed to meet the danger of the “Rock awash,” and “Stork Reef” which was discovered subsequent to Sir Edward Belcher’s report, the reappearance of the light after passing this danger, would reassure the navigator. Sir Edward reports that the island affords good superficial extent for the construction of a light-house, which he is of opinion should be based as a Martello tower, and any chance of surprisè from pirates be obviated by clean scarping to low water work; this lower tower to be furnished with a small gun either for signals or defence; the tower of the light-house springing from its centre.—This would prevent the necessity of any force beyond the lightkeepers; and it is probable that the knowledge of a gun being there mounted would hinder pirates using the channels in the vicinity. The light-house might be further rendered useful as a signal station from the China sea.

“The Malayan authorities of Johore, in whose territory the Romania island is situated, not only offer the island for a light-house, but express satisfaction at the prospect of its erection. The governor mentioned to the deputation of the Chamber that he had visited the proposed site in the H. C. steamer *Diana*, having with him the superintending engineer of public works in the Straits, whom he had instructed to make an estimate of the cost of the proposed erection.—This officer considered that about one, to one and a half, lacs of rupees would be necessary to complete the work of masonry. This being beyond the sum likely to be available, the governor instructed Mr. Thomson, the government surveyor, to submit an estimate; which had been done by that gentleman with great care and detail, and which was accompanied by an offer from a Chinese contractor to erect a granite base of 16 feet for \$2667, and further, if required, a brick tower (exclusive of lantern and lamps) for \$4,333 additional, or in all \$7,000. The governor seemed to think that an iron tower on the granite base, would be preferable to brick, and had suggested the sending of one from England, similar to one erected at Bermuda, at a cost of £ 1,500. Mr. Thomson describes the proposed site as being three quarters of a mile east of large Romania island, 1½ mile from Point Romania, and 32 miles east by north from Singapore town. The rock is barren, in height about 30 feet above high water spring tides, with a length of 160 feet measured due east and west, and a breadth of 130 feet measured north and south; but extending 240 feet if



measured northeast and southwest. The rock is hard grey granite, very suitable for building; not liable to be washed by the waves in bad weather. Mr. Thomson proposes the entrance to the light-house to be by a moveable ladder or basket and crane from the top of the granite basement, thereby obviating the necessity of scarping the rock to guard against surprise by pirates.

“His honor, the governor, did not seem to be aware that money had been subscribed in London towards the erection of a Horsburgh testimonial, which money it is believed is still unappropriated. It is supposed also that money was subscribed at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, in America, and on the Continent of Europe with the same object. Possibly this money, in whole or in part, might be given towards erecting a light-house as a testimonial to Horsburgh, and it rests with this Chamber to decide as to taking any and what steps in the matter. Only about \$ 1500 is yet required to complete the light-house according to Mr. Thomson's plan, which the governor contemplated being given by the Hon'ble the East India Company. The lantern might perhaps, be seemed to think, be furnished by H. M. government, and the cost of maintaining the light would be a local charge on the revenues of Singapore. On this point it need only be remarked that any plan is better than encroaching on the freedom of the port by levying even a small tax on vessels. Supposing more money to be received, it will become a question whether to erect another light-house as a memorial of Horsburgh, or to render the one proposed on Romania island more substantial and elegant,—paucity of means alone having suggested the less durable structure.

“The governor very judiciously remarks that a light-house if not properly attended to, would prove infinitely more perplexing and dangerous to the mariner than its total absence, and proposes as the lowest establishment to attend the light and work the gun in case of necessity, 2 Europeans and 8 natives. The Europeans suggested by the governor are pensioners from the artillery, at a charge (in addition to pension,) of 50 Rs. each per month; 8 Malays each 11 Rs. per month, or (if sanctioned,) 8 first-class convicts would be cheaper than Malays. Allowing 50 rupees monthly for cotton, oil, &c., the annual charge against the revenue of Singapore would be 3,356 rupees.”

N. B. It is hardly necessary to add, that any information, which may serve to aid in the proposed design will be duly appreciated if communicated to the U. S. consul at Singapore; and the Editor of the Repository begs to request that gentlemen, having such information will be pleased to convey the same directly to Mr. Balestier, U. S. consul at Singapore.

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ART. VI. *Epitaphs on the graves of the Rev. Robert Morrison, D. D., the hon. John Robert Morrison, and the Rev. Samuel Dyer, in the English cemetery, Macao.*



嘗聞天地間有萬世不朽之人端賴其人  
有萬世不朽之言行如我英國之

羅伯馬禮遜者乃萬世不朽之人也當其於壯年來中國時勤學力行以致中華之言語文字無不精通迨學成之日又以所得於己者作為英字典等書使後之習華文漢語者皆得藉為津梁力半功倍故英人仰慕其學不厭教不倦之心悉頌為英國賢士由此不忘其惠立碑以誌之曰

羅伯馬禮遜英人也生於

乾隆四十六年正月初五日距終於

道光十四年六月二十六日共享壽五十二歲溯自

嘉慶十一年九月間始來中國至

嘉慶十三年間初為經理公司事務及

道光二十四年三月內公司既散後經理國家政事迨未數

月而病遂不能起幸其子儒翰馬禮遜者雖未足繼其徽  
亦累能濟其美故今日學

廣所傳功垂永久實爲近代之所罕覩者焉

道光二十三年八月十五日

聖人一千八百四十三年十月初八日

各國衆友

等仝勒碑

嘗聞令德之後必有達人如我英國之儒翰

馬禮遜君所謂達人者非邪其生於中國之澳門也守先業

行已志藝益精而學益勤品愈練而情愈達以致作爲文

詞居然與漢人無異若夫能通中華正音土語等技不過

是其餘事耳更有令人不忘者當中國與英國一體往來

時皆是

馬禮遜力為經理既開五港互市之區復結萬年和好之局  
詎料所事未終遽為棄世中外各國不忘獲享安樂貿易  
永息干戈之德聞其長逝無不傷心墮淚共作百身莫贖  
之哀茲無可奈何立碑以誌之曰

儒翰馬禮遜君英人

羅伯馬禮遜之子也生於嘉慶十八年四月十七日距終於

道光二十三年閏七月初五日共享壽二十九歲當

道光二十二年兩國和好職司繙譯為之設立章程事事盡

善雖功未就而身先去豈非一時之偉人哉

道光二十三年八月十五日

聖人一千八百四十三年十月初八日

各國眾友  
等全勒碑

*Sacred to the memory of the Reverend Samuel Dyer,  
Protestant Missionary to the Chinese:*

Who for sixteen years devoted all his energies to the advancement of the gospel among the emigrants from China settled in Penang, Malacca and Singapore. As a man, he was amiable and affectionate; as a Christian, upright, sincere, and humble minded; as a missionary, devoted, zealous and indefatigable. He spared neither time, nor labor, nor property, in his efforts to do good to his fellow men. He died in the confident belief of the truth, by which for so many years, he affectionately and faithfully preached to the heathen. He was born 20th Feb. 1801, was sent to the east by the London Missionary Society 1827; and died in Macao, 21st October, 1843.

*“For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them, also, which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him.”*

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ART. VII. *Chinese versions of the Holy Scriptures: need revision; list of words claiming particular attention; proposed meeting of delegates.*

FAR be it from us to depreciate the existing versions of our Holy Scriptures in Chinese, though we continue strongly to urge their revision. Ere they can be made so correct as to be universally received, they must necessarily undergo many changes involving much time and much talent. The sense and mode of expression, in every phrase and word, must be carefully studied; every shade of meaning, in the original Hebrew and Greek tongues, must be exactly and fully comprehended, and be cast into Chinese clearly and without distortion. The style of the translation, in all cases, must be made to correspond perfectly to that of the originals. The historical, the poetical, the epistolary, or whatever may be the style of the sacred text, the same precisely must be preserved in the translation. The translator must take all that belongs to the original, and give *this, the whole of this, and nothing but this*, in the translation. What the Hebrew text was to the Hebrews, and the Greek to the Greeks, such also the Chinese version must be to the Chinese. There are now extant two versions of the whole Bible, one by Marshman, and one by Drs. Morrison and Milne. Besides these two, we have a third, of the entire New Testament by Dr. Medhurst and others; also a version of considerable parts of the New Testament by the Roman Catholics. Many books of the Old Testament likewise have been revised, or retranslated since the version of Morrison and Milne was first published.

Of the Roman Catholic version we are not prepared now to speak. It may be, taking it all in all, no way inferior to the others. But of this, we have not yet been able to assure ourselves. Allowing, as we do, that there are imperfections in the other versions, still there

is enough that is plain, clear, and unequivocal in them all, to make them the means of salvation to any and to all sincere inquirers. And we are ready to give them, each of them, circulation to the utmost of our ability. In our last volume we introduced a few remarks on the words, God, angel, and spirit.

Regarding these and many others we shall be glad to learn and state the opinions of Chinese scholars. We will give here some of the words to which we wish to draw attention: *angel; apostle; baptism; church; conscience; conversion; covenant; devil; election; evangelist; God; hell; holiness; heart; mercy; messenger; Messiah; mind; mystery; offerings; prayer; priest; prophet; preacher; repentance; Sabbath; sacrifice; saint; soul; &c.* We might easily swell this list; and though some of the words may not seem to involve much difficulty, yet it will be seen, on reference to the several versions now extant, that there is a great want of uniformity in the translations of them.

Since writing the preceding paragraphs we have received two notes from Shánghái, in one of which was inclosed the following, in print having reference to the "Revision of the Chinese translation of the Scriptures."

"To the Protestant missionaries engaged in the revision of the Chinese version of the Scriptures.

"Dear Brethren, this work, having been divided into parts, allotted to the missionaries at the various stations on the coast of China, is now in an advanced stage, and will soon be ready for the inspection of delegates from the different bodies of the missionaries engaged in the work. It is contemplated to hold a meeting of such delegates, in September of the present year, at Shánghái, when the whole of the revisions will be submitted for inspection, and after the views of the brethren respecting them have been ascertained, the complete work will be recommended to the Bible Societies in England and America for adoption. As several important questions have to be decided at such meeting, respecting the adoption of certain Chinese characters for the rendering of certain terms occurring in Holy Writ, about which there have been and still are differences of opinion among Protestant Missionaries, it is hoped that a full attendance will be afforded, in order as far as possible to settle the questions at issue, and to obviate the necessity of further reference or delay. Those Missionaries who have undertaken certain portions, will have the kindness to get the division of the work allotted to them in readiness, and forwarded to the different stations, and especially to Shánghái, before the time specified; while the Missionaries at Shánghái will do their best to accommodate the brethren from the various stations during their stay at the said city."

"I remain, your obedient servant, W. H. MEDHURST, Chairman to the Original Meeting."

As many thousands of our fellow Christians in Europe and America feel a deep interest in this work, we have thought it right to reprint Dr. Medhurst's note. But we fear the call for a meeting of "delegates," is premature. At a meeting of a very large number of missionaries in Hongkong, August 1843, when this work of revision was undertaken and the plan for accomplishing it arranged, it was resolved, among other things, "That, when each of the local committees has completed its task, a transcript thereof shall be sent to



each station for further revision, and then these transcripts, with the corrections upon them, shall be submitted to the original revisers. *When the whole of the New Testament shall have been thus revised, each of the stations shall select one or more of its most experienced men to act as delegates in a meeting of the general committee,"* &c. (See Chinese Repository vol. XII. page 552.) This plan, so far as we know, has been approved, and it ought, we think, to be adhered to in the execution of the proposed revision. We fear however, the time, as limited to September 1846, will not allow of this, for we know that more than one of the five local committees have as yet received from some of the others no part of the proposed revision.

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ART. VIII. *Journal of Occurrences; foreign consuls; protestant missionaries in China; discussion regarding foreigners entering the city suspended; renewed; Macao to be made partially a free port.*

By an oversight there were some omissions in our list of consuls given in the Repository for January. The following should have been added: Frederick T. Bush, esq. U. S. A. consul, Victoria, Hongkong; and M. Ch. Lefebvre de Bécourt, consul of the 1st class, acting as French consul in China; and M. J. M. Callery, Chinese secretary.

*At Shānghái* there are of the London Miss. Society the Rev. W. H. Medhurst, D. D., and Wm. Lockhart, physician, and their families; of the Eng. Ch. M. Soc. the Rev. Thomas M'Clatchie; and of the American Episcopal Board of F. M., the Rt. Rev. bishop Boone, D. D., Rev. R. Graham, Rev. E. W. Syle and their families, and Misses E. G. Jones and M. J. Morse.

*At Ningpo* there are, of the American Presbyterian Board of foreign missions, Rev. W. M. Lowrie, Rev. R. Q. Way and Mrs. Way, Rev. M. S. Culbertson and Mrs. Culbertson, D. B. M'Cartee, M. D., and Mr. Cole and Mrs. Cole; of the American Baptist Board D. J. Macgowan and Mrs. McGowan; Rev. T. H. Hudson and son from the Baptist Churches in England; and unconnected with any missionary society, Miss M. A. Aldersey.

*At Chusan* are the Rev. A. W. Loomis and Mrs. Loomis from the American Presbyterian Board.

*At Amoy* there are of the Amc. Presbyterian Board Rev. H. A. Brown, and Rev. J. Lloyd and Mrs. Lloyd; of the Lon. M. Soc. Rev. J. Stronach and the Rev. Wm. Young and Mrs. Young; of the A. B. C. F. M. Rev. W. J. Pohlman; and unconnected with any society Wm. H. Cumming.

*At Hongkong* there are of the London M. Soc. Rev. William Gillespie and Mrs. Marshall, from the Baptist Churches in England Rev. William Jarroin and Mrs. Jarroin.

*At Macao* there is the Rev. A. P. Happer of the American Presb. Board.

*At Canton* there are of the American Board of Commissioners Rev. E. C. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman, Rev. P. Parker, M. D. and Mrs. Parker, and the Rev. Dr. Ball and Mrs. Ball; of the American Baptist Board T. T. Devan and Mrs. Devan and the Rev. I. J. Roberts; and Mr. James G. Bridgman unconnected with any missionary society.

*Discussions regarding foreigners entering the city,* it will be seen by the following note, have been suspended.

Kiating of the Imperial Court, governor general of the Two Kwáng provinces, &c., &c., and Hwang of Kwang governor of Canton, &c., &c., issue

this luminous proclamation. Whereas the merchants and citizens of every foreign nation have received the imperial will granting them all the right to reside, and trade at Canton of their own right, that you and they should dwell together in mutual peace and cordial friendship. On a former occasion, in consequence of the English desiring to enter the city of Canton causing the inhabitants thereof to raise their opposition, we the minister and governor issued our proclamation, and we trust you all know that now the deliberations concerning the English going into the city have stopped short in the midst thereof. All ye people and soldiery must understand our emperor's abounding virtue of lenient regard to the people from afar even to the excellent idea of granting) to every nation free trade, peace, mutual friendship and good will. It is absolutely necessary that you constantly and quietly attend to your trade and delight in its profit. You cannot still persevere in putting out placards stirring up anger; still more are you not to repair to the front of the Thirteen Factories, creating difficulties to the disquietude of the merchants and citizens of all foreign nations in the prosecution of their callings.

As it behoves us we issue our proclamation to notify the people and soldiery within and without the city, that they one and all may understand that hereafter absolutely each one must mind his own business. Any one having matter (that requires it) can petition the officers of government and wait for their faithfully to manage it. Let there not again be a making of words (i. e. placards) under the false pretext of justice and righteousness, causing disturbance. If therefore any turns his back upon (this proclamation) and there be a man in whom this idea arises, positively, he shall be searched out, seized, and rigorously treated according to law. Each as is proper implicitly obey. No opposition. Special edict. February 5th, 1846.

*These discussions, which have been suspended for a few days, are again to be renewed; it is rumored that dispatches have been received from the emperor and that a proclamation, commanding the people to conform to the provisions of the treaty, will soon appear.*

*Macao is to be made but partially a free port, as will be seen by the following official documents, kindly sent to us by a gentleman in Macao.*

O governador da provincia de Macao, Timor e Solor em conselho determina o seguinte.

Devendo executar-se nesta cidade, em virtude da portaria No. 362 do Ministerio competente, datada em 29 de Novembro ultimo, o decreto da mesma data; elle se publica para geral conhecimento; ficando entendido, que esta regia determinação commecará a ter o seu inteiro vigor, e execuçam desde o primeiro do mez de Abril próximo futuro, em conformidade com o artigo 2o. do mesmo decreto; e que as tabellas, regulamentos, e instrucções nelle consignados, para o mais facil e regular cumprimento das suas disposições, seram publicados com a conveniente anteeipação. As autoridades a quem o conhecimento desta pertencer assim o tenham entendido, e executem. Palácio do governo da provincia em Macao, 28 de fevereiro de 1846.

JOZE GREGORIO PEGADO.

TENDO pela abertura de alguns portos do imperio da China ao commercio e navegação de todas as nações, cessado as circumstancias excepcionaes que favorecião o commercio da cidade do Santo Nome de Deos de Macao, não obstante as restricções que n'elle erão impostas, e tornando-se de rigorosa necessidade em vista da mudança de situação que para a dita cidade produzio aquelle acontecimento, adoptar providencias pelas quaes, modificado o systema restrictivo até agora seguido, e aproveitando-se a vantajosa posição geographica de quella cidade se possa fomentar, e desenvolver o seu commercio; hei por bem, usando da authorisação conferido pelo artigo primeiro da Carta da Lei de 2 de Maio de 1843, e tendo ouvido o conselho de ministros, e o de estado, decretar o seguinte.

Artigo 1. Os portos da cidade de Macao, tanto o interno, denominado do—

Rio—como os externos da—Taipa,—e da—Rada, são declarados portos francos para o commercio de todas as naçoens, e nelles serão admittidas a consumo, deposito, e reexportação todas as mercadorias e generos de commercio, seja qual for a sua natureza.

Artigo 2. Todos os generos e mercadorias importados nos ditos portos, sob qual quer bandeira, ficão absolutamente isemptos de direitos de entrada, passados trinta dias depois da publicação deste decreto na cidade de Macao.

Artigo 3. He porem absolutamente vedada a importação de peças d'artilheira, projecteis, mixtos incendiarios, polvora, tabaco de todas as qualidades, rape, sabão, a urzella.

Artigo 4. Será somente admittida em navios Portuguezes, procedentes de portos Portuguezes, para o effeito de gozar de isempção de direitos,—a importação dos generos seguintes da produção e industria Portugueza a saber:—armas de fogo e brancas, areca, atalhados, canequins, chapéos de todas as qualidades, azeite de oliveira, coco e palma, carne de porco fumiada e ensacada, fato a calçado feito, panno de linho, sal, medicamentos, pau sandalo, aguas-ardentes de vinho, e de sura de coqueiro, vishos, licores, e vinagres de vinho, e de sura de coqueiro.

Artigo 5. Os mesmos generos mencionados no artigo antecedente, quer sejão de produção ou industria Portugueza quer do produção ou industria estrangeira, poderão ser importados por navios Portuguezes ou estrangeiros, de portos estrangeiros, pagando vinte por cento *ad valorem*.

Artigo 6. Os ditos generos exceptuados da franquia geral para consumo, poderão todavia ser recebidos em deposito na cidade de Macao, com destino de serem reexportados dentro de prazo de hum anno, com as cautellas e garantias uzadas em taes cazos pagando tão somente hum por cento *ad valorem* de deposito, e baldeação, alem de armazenagem e trabalho braçal.

§ unico. Todos estes generos recebidos em deposito, quando dentro no sobredito prazo de hum anno não tiverem sido reexportados, serão obrigados a pagar o direito de consumo marcado no artigo quinto.

Artigo 7. Todos os demais generos cuja entrada he inteiramente livre para consumo, ou para reexportação, serão unicamente sujeitos ao pagamento dos trabalhos braçaes do companhia da alfandega, denominados dos—culis—mediante huma tabella de salarios que será fixada pelo governador em conselho, ouvido o director da alfandega, e que não poderá exceder os preços até aqui estabelecidos para a dita companhia.

Artigo 8. Os generos de que fazem menção os artigos 4, 5, e 6, serão arrecadados nos armazens do governo para ficarem sujeitos á fiscalisação da alfandega, até serem despachados. Quanto aos demais generos comprehendidos na generalidade da franquia, será livre a seus donos recolhe-los nos armazens da alfandega, ou em armazens particulares, como melhor lhe convier.

Artigo 9. Para o pagamento das armazenagens será tambem fixada huma tabella pelo governador em conselho, ouvido o director da alfandega; regulando-se quanto for possivel o preço de taes armazenagens pelas que he costume pagarem-se em armazenagens particulares.

Artigo 10. Para facilidade do desembarque das mercadorias mais volumosas o governo fará collocar nos locaes mais convenientes, ou nos caes mais frequentados os guindastes que forem necessarios, arbitrando tambem o governador em conselho a despeza de guindastes que terá de pagar quem delles quizer aproveitar-se.

Artigo 11. He igualmente authorisado a governador em conselho, ouvidas as informações convenientes, para estabelecer huma tabella de ancoragens, de tal modo calculada que as despezas do porto que os navios houverem de pagar em Macao, convidem pela sua modicidade o commercio national e estrangeiro.

Artigo 12. Fica revogada toda a legislação em contrario.

O conselheiro d'estado extraordinario ministro e secretario d'estado dos negocios da marinha a do ultramar, assim o tenha entendido e faça executar.

Faço de Belem, em 20 de Novembro de 1845.—RAINHA.

JOAQUIM JOZE FALCAM

Está conforme,

MANOEL J. D'OLIVEIRA LIMA.









